# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 93. PHILADELPHIA, ATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.


## FIRST EDITION

# AT LAST!

## WRONG SET RIGHT!

## THE ROW CONTESTS DECIDED.

## Mayor Fox Retained in Office.

## All the Other Democratic Incumbents are Ousted.

### The Decision of the Court by Judge Brewster—Judge Ludlow Dissents.

**Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J., and Judges Peirce and Brewster.**

To-day, at 12 o'clock, all the Judges appeared in their places to give judgment in the election contests which were instituted about one year ago. A large audience was in attendance to hear the conclusion of one of the longest and most interesting contests that has ever engaged the attention of the Court, and in which the public anxiety has been increased by the long interval that has occurred between the final argument and the decision, and the result of the election that has been held in that interval.

Two lengthy opinions were read, one by Judge Brewster, expressing the views of the majority of the Court, and another by Judge Ludlow, dissenting from those views.

The decision of the majority of the Court retains Mayor Fox in office by a majority of 68 votes, while Charles Gibbons is installed in the District Attorneyship, in place of Mr. Furman Sheppard by the same majority. All the other Democratic incumbents claiming to have been elected last October are ousted, their nominal majorities having been less than that of Fox and Sheppard.

**Judge Brewster's Opinion.**

In the matter of the contested election of 1868.—Contested elections have never been received with favor by the courts, for they impose upon us intricate questions of law and difficult conflicts of facts, besides the grave responsibilities of passing upon the effect to be given to the result of the ballot of the people at the polls.

The English Courts have always regarded them as unwelcome, and here we have dismissed several cases that were not found upon the strongest grounds. If we did not hold them within strict limits, we should be constantly overburdened with the election of every officer in the county. The present cases have broken into a season of large business, and had it not been for the able assistance of learned counsel, we should never have been enabled to unravel its tangled threads.

The petitions here involve several offices. The contestants ask us entirely to reject the returns from several wards, and the entire vote of the last three hours other wards, and still in others to give them the benefit of a recount. The respondents also ask us to dismiss the petitions on the ground that they were not filed or the cases decided within the time limited by law, to throw out several divisions because of violence, and to count the votes of naturalized citizens and others not returned by the election officers. In the case of the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, it is urged that it died with the term in which it began. But Judge Allison, in a prior case, decided against this assumption, and the question is now at rest.

The petitioners, as already stated, ask us to throw out several returns; the petitioners deny that we have the power to do this, but again admit it by asking us to throw out other returns against the petitioners. We regard the power to throw out returns when there is good cause, as existing in this court, alike in regard to county and municipal offices.

This brings us to the heart of this case—Is there cause for throwing out returns? This Court has several times confirmed the power of throwing out whole precincts, and I have held that this remedy should only be applied in the extremest cases, where otherwise it is impossible to find the true result. The question is, can we separate the pure gold from the dross?

It is here averred that the election was conducted by the officers with an entire disregard of the requirements of law, so that no one can tell who, by the true vote, has been elected. The answer of the respondents denies this *in toto*.

In many instances here the officers have presented their election records in a state so self-accusing and convicting that they can blame no man for thus invoking the light upon this mass of darkness. Again, they have received votes in such haste, without seeing or inquiring who the voter was, and allowing hordes of strangers to vote as residents.

This is the case in the Seventh division of the Third ward, where the *suggestio falsi* and *suppressio veri* are so marked, and impossibility of ascertaining the true result so insurmountable, that we must cast it out entirely. The next division attacked by the contestants is the Sixth of the Fourth ward. Here the election books were kept back by the officers, false personations permitted, violence used against those who attempted to stay the tide of fraud, and the votes of whole gangs of strangers; and no respectable defense is made to all this. We find uncontradicted frauds upon the records of the election, the employment of violence to aid in this fraud, and the reception of hordes of illegal voters, and we must also cast this division out.

The Seventh and Eighth divisions of the Fourth ward may be considered together.

Here we have Almshouse men, bummers, false personations, mob law, voters deterred from voting by threats against their lives, and this is unanswered. It is useless here to attempt to separate the truth from the lie, and the case is beyond the power of judicial investigation. The return is therefore thrown out.

In the Eighth division of the Ninth ward a very daring fraud has been effected. Men were seen assembled in an alleyway selecting for themselves false names and residences and characters, in which to vote. But upon the count it is found that forty-five votes are to be charged to the respondents.

Now, in the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward the oaths required by law were admitted, the officers incurring heavy penalties, no naturalization papers or tax receipts were required, false votes were received, and the most disgraceful violence used by the officers inside. The election book is not forthcoming, and it is charged that it was suppressed. Also votes challenged were received without proof, and other frauds committed in number, and these call for our hearty condemnation.

In the Seventh of the Seventeenth we have the officers receiving votes in the names of persons deceased, and other frauds that of themselves call for the action of the Commonwealth's officers, with a recommendation in that behalf from the Court. In the Sixth and Seventh divisions of the Seventeenth ward, and the Fourth of the Twenty-fourth, frauds of a most glaring kind are exhibited.

But Judge Peirce, in opposition to the views of myself and Judge Allison, holds that they are of such a character as hopelessly to befog the result, and therefore the precincts should not be wholly cast out, but ought to be purged in the manner hereafter to be pointed out.

In the Sixteenth of the Twenty-fifth, it is said a fraud was made in the count, the remedy for which, the contestants say, is a recount. We agree with them, and order the recount. We do not, by deciding thus, regard that we disfranchise legal voters, for they disfranchise themselves by permitting such frauds.

If we reject a division we do some partial good by teaching the public that fraud shall not have the sway of our Government, and teach also that it is the peremptory duty of every good citizen to use his strongest efforts to prevent them. If we succeed in this we may soon have the satisfaction of seeing our city redeemed from the rule of lawless ruffians, and the rights of every citizen again made secure. After repeated warnings from this court, and in the face of repeated threats, these base wrongs are year after year permitted to be committed at the polls, and one cannot wonder that courts at length become intolerant—"*Quosque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra.*"

Frauds vitiate all proceedings and may nullify the returns made by election officers. A prohibition accompanied by a penalty is not to be regarded as merely discretionary. The law says that no man shall be allowed to vote whose name is not upon the list of taxables, and accompanying this prohibition is a penalty.

A clause is directory when the provision carries words of direction, and no more, but not when it carries words of absolute prohibition. When we reflect how a national election may be jeopardized by a violation of this statute, we say that its disregard by the election officers is deserving of the strongest condemnation.

Now, as to the positions assumed by the defense. They ask us to cast out the vote of the Second and Tenth of the First ward and the Tenth of the Nineteenth. The proofs of fraud and violence are very strong, false personations being allowed, murderous attacks made upon voters, and the unlawful arrest and imprisonment of unoffending citizens. The contestants answer this by saying that the statements of witnesses who attempt to prove these allegation were inconsistent, and the returns would show that the vote for the respondents here was heavier than ever before. But this is not the proper test; the purity of the ballot and the protection of the citizen are the chief objects of the law.

We freely apply in favor of the respondents the rule invoked against them, and cast out these precincts. The respondents also attack the Fourth of the Seventh, the Eighth and Ninth of the Tenth, the Third of the Eighteenth, and the Seventh of the Third; but there is nothing in the proof to convince us that they should be rejected.

The rejection of the Tenth of the Nineteenth ward is strongly urged by the respondents. This is the division where the dispute arose concerning the appointment of a judge of a new division by the judge of an old one, and the subsequent revocation of this appointment, and a refusal to comply with the revocation. No fraud, however, is complained of, and no violence except in two cases, and those confined to the immediate victims, and we do not consider the dispute between the judges sufficient ground for the rejection of the division.

Again—the respondents ask us to throw out 39 other divisions because of the refusal to receive votes upon Supreme Court naturalization papers. There is no proof before us that the papers rejected were genuine, or for whom these votes, if received, would have been cast, and they could not be given to either party. After a further review, Judge Brewster summed up the result as follows:—

Fox's majority for Mayor, 68.

Gibbons' majority for District Attorney, 68.

All the other contestants elected by large majorities.

Then we have the following persons in office:—

Fox—Mayor.
Gibbons—District Attorney.
Peltz—Receiver of Taxes.
Hancock—City Controller.
Worrell—City Solicitor.
Donegan—Prothonotary of the Common Pleas.
McCuen—City Commissioner.

**Judge Ludlow's Dissent.**

In his dissenting opinion Judge Ludlow dwelt upon the grave nature of the responsibility resting upon the Court in deciding such a case as this, affecting as it does our republican form of government in its most vital point. He gave a most elaborate dissertation upon the law of the subject, maintaining strongly that this Court had no right to cast out a whole division, thus depriving the legal voter of his right to have his vote counted, but contending that the proper remedy in case of fraud was to purge the count, thus throwing out the fraudulent and giving effect to the legal vote.

Notice was given that the case of the District Attorney would be taken before the Supreme Court upon a writ of certiorari.

## STATE SUITS.

**Pennsylvania and the Credit Mobilier—A Series of Litigations.**

*From the Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette, Oct. 15.*

Some years ago, the Pennsylvania Legislature granted a charter of incorporation to a financial company styled the "Credit Mobilier." The scheme of this corporation was very closely modeled after the French institution of the same name, and, like the foreign prototype, contemplated financial operations upon a scale of magnitude not before known to the business world. The proposed direction of these operations was in the advance of large credits to banking, railway, and other enterprises, in which much capital would be required, the consideration for the advances usually including, among others, a speculative interest in the profits of the special enterprise to which financial aid was thus extended.

The Credit Mobilier of Pennsylvania has, it is supposed, proved highly profitable to its managers and shareholders. The most familiar, as well as the most remunerative, of its undertakings has been, according to the common belief, in connection with the Union Pacific Railway. Indeed, it is the received public impression, and probably a correct one, that the leading interests in both corporations are identical, and that the vast profits of the railway enterprise have been absorbed by its managers under the cloak of the other financial concern.

The Credit Mobilier is a Pennsylvania corporation, and has its principal office at Philadelphia. Its charter was first obtained by Duff Green. It was afterwards supplemented, and the company passed under the control of Dr. Durant and other New York operators. The concern is and has always been taxable in this Commonwealth. For years it has paid its taxes, to the annual profit of the Treasury, but for several years past it has been delinquent.

Investigations by our financial officers show that a very large sum is due in this way to the State—a sum so large that the Credit Mobilier has agreed upon a basis of settlement, in case a legal liability of any sort really exists. Upon this basis the Commonwealth claims the payment of $500,000 from the company, and the company admits that this sum is due, if anything be due at all.

Suits have been instituted by the State in the Dauphin Common Pleas for the collection of this large sum. The company contests the claims, but has entered good bail to abide the result of the litigation.

But a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, who is also concerned in the Union Pacific Railway, has brought suit in a Court in this Commonwealth against the former concern, for, as he alleges, an unfair distribution of the profits of their connection. Attorney-General Brewster appears as one of his counsel, and a large sum is demanded of the Credit Mobilier by way of compromise. So far he acts in the proper line of his professional duty.

We wish that this were all of the story. But we regret to say that it is not. As counsel for this private client, the Attorney-General has taken out, it is said, in his official capacity, a writ of *quo warranto*, to test the legality of the charter of the Credit Mobilier as a State institution. If the charter be annulled under that writ, the Commonwealth loses, at one blow, its claim for the half million of delinquent taxes, for no taxes can be assessed upon a corporation which shall be found to have no legal existence here.

[While making no imputations upon the personal integrity of Mr. Brewster, the *Gazette* insists that if the facts are correctly stated, he should be at once removed by Governor Geary from his office as Attorney-General.]

**New York Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Stocks steady. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 130. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 120¾; do. 1864, do., 119½; do. 1865, do., 119⅝; do. do., new, 117⅞; do. 1867, 117⅞; do. 1868, 117⅞; 10-40s, 108¾. Virginia 6s, new, 50; Missouri 6s, 86½; Canton Company, 51½; Cumberland preferred, 26½; New York Central, 179; Erie, 30¼; Reading, 95; Hudson River, 162; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 99½; Illinois Central, 132; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100½; Chicago and Rock Island, 106⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 184½; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅝.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Cotton quiet; sales 600 bales at 26½c. Flour firmer and advanced 5@10c.; sales of 10,000 barrels State at $5·70@6·50; Western at $5·75@7, and Southern at $6·30@10·25. Wheat quiet at an advance of 1@2c.; quotations are nominal. Corn firmer at an advance of 1c.; sales of 38,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·12@1·17. Oats firmer and higher; sales of 20,000 bushels at 63@65c. Beef quiet. Pork steady at $31. Lard quiet at 17¾@17¾c. Whisky quiet at $1·20.

THE FIFTH WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE.—The bids for the erection of a handsome Pennsylvania brownstone school-house in the Fifth ward have just been opened. They are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| John W. Frazier | $43,890·00 |
| G. Brinkworth | 43,932·00 |
| P. Somerset | 44,600·00 |
| Thomas McCarty | 45,000·00 |
| Charles Supplee | 51,900·00 |
| William Kees | 54,650·00 |

The building is to be erected on Third street, above Lombard, on the site of "the haunted house," adjoining St. Peter's Church; is to be three stories high, with twenty-two divisions, and to have an outlet on Lombard street. The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder as above.

ACCIDENT.—A man by the name of Wm. Sullivan, conductor on the local freight train at Mooresville, on the Reading Railroad, fell off the train yesterday afternoon and died from the effects this morning.

## SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### Exciting Political Contest in Tennessee—The Candidates for the Senatorship—Marvellous Discoveries of Gold in Montana—Crime in New England—A Railway Collision in the West.

### *FROM THE SOUTH.*

**The Contest for the United States Senatorship—An Exciting Fight.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 16.—The Legislature did not transact any business of importance yesterday. Considerable numbers of the members will go to Franklin to-day, where Johnson is to speak. Andy's friends are still confident of his election, although the belief is largely entertained that he has been losing strength during the last few days. Electioneering is as brisk as ever, the most extraordinary efforts being made on both sides through the press, in the hotels, and in the streets.

It is not probable that Johnson will refer directly to the Senatorial question in his speech to-day. The election comes off on Tuesday, and the following names are likely to be placed in nomination:—Johnson, Etheridge, Jordan, Stokes, Milten, Brown, ex-Governor Neil S. Brown, Judge Henry Cooper, A. O. P. Nicholson, Edwin Ewing, Bailie Peyton, Roberts, Tapp, and T. A. R. Nelson.

If all these names are placed in nomination, as seems probable, the combined opposition will be able to leave Johnson in a minority in the first ballot, as every candidate has some backers. The question is, when concentration on some one man is resorted to, will not a considerable number who at first voted from local considerations transfer their ballots to Johnson? Some certainly will, but whether enough to elect is just now the puzzling query. It is not probable that Etheridge can absorb enough votes to elect himself.

**State and County Fairs.**

The county fairs throughout Tennessee have never been as successful as this year. The State Fair commences here on Monday, and it is expected that very large crowds will be attracted to Nashville during the week. The races also take place next week, and a brilliant meeting is anticipated. There are over seventy horses now at the track.

### *FROM THE WEST.*

**Rich Discoveries of Gold in Montana.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—The Helena (Montana) *Gazette* states that immense and valuable discoveries have been made in that immediate vicinity. The new discoveries are located somewhere in the South valley, on the Anona. The most important discovery is on a tributary of Mitchell Gulf, where very rich and extensive diggings exist. Miles of claims have been staked off, and although water is very scarce, yet most extravagant returns have been made in a few hours, worked with the common rocker. Even one pound, troy, has been mentioned as a run for two hours.

**An Embezzler.**

Henry Moak, the absconding and embezzling conductor of the North Missouri Railroad, turned up yesterday, and was put under $1000 bonds.

**Why Did She Marry Again?**

The jury yesterday, in the case of Caroline Aldessa, who sued the North Missouri Railroad for five thousand dollars for killing her husband, could not agree, most of them refusing to give her a verdict because she had married again.

**Railway Collision.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 16.—Two trains on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad collided on Thursday, near Canton, and were badly smashed. The engineer received injuries which will probably prove fatal, and a lady was also seriously injured.

### *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**A Dastardly Act.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—A few evenings since a murderous attempt was made upon the life of one of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, in Cambridge, by an unknown person, who hurled a rock at her through a window, the missile just missing the intended victim. The rock is supposed to have been thrown in the interest of a party opposed to the institution, which has recently been established in a strong Protestant community.

**Quick Time.**

The steamship Samaria, Captain Martyn, arrived at this port yesterday evening, making the quickest run, for this time of year, which has ever been made. She made the trip from the Irish coast in 8 days and 22 hours.

**United States Steamers.**

The United States steamer Tallapoosa, from New York, arrived here yesterday with the United States steamer Monongahela in tow.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**The Cotton Market.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The cotton market week, ending the 15th shows a fair business. Regular prices closing steady at quotations. Receipts, 25,103 bales; sales and resales, 18,758. Exports from the United States, 34,929; stock on hand, 14,000; at all United States ports, 129,000.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**The Insurrection at Valencia, Spain—Intercessions for the Captured Revolutionists.**

*By the Franco-American Cable.*

MADRID, Oct. 16.—The Archbishop of Valencia, attended by an influential deputation, acting on behalf of the insurgents lately and still in arms in that city and within the limits of the Episcopal See, has just sought an interview with the officer in command of the Government troops operating in the district. The Archbishop interceded in behalf of the insurgents and in support of the authorities, making terms, with leniency towards them. When the deputation retired a general military council was held at which the subject was debated. It was finally decided that the insurgents must all surrender at discretion.

**This Morning's Quotations.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

LONDON, Oct. 16—11 A. M.—Consols, 93⅝ for both money and account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 82¾; 1865s, old, 81¾; 1867s, 83¼; 10-40s, 76½. Erie Railroad, 23; Illinois Central, 93¾; Great Western, 26.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling Uplands, 12½d; middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 16—11 A. M.—Sperm Oil, £93. Linseed Oil, £29 12s. Tallow, 47s. 3d. Common Rosin, 5s. 9d.; fine Rosin, 10s. 6d.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

LONDON, Oct. 16—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅝ for money and 93⅝@93¾ for account. American securities easier. 5-20s of 1862, 82½; 1865s, old, 81¾; 1867s, 83¼; 10-40s, 76¾. Erie flat at 21⅜; Illinois Central, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—1 P. M.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 12⅝@12¾d.; middling Orleans, 12¾@12⅞d. The sales have been 12,000 bales, of which 4000 were taken for export and speculation. Corn, 28s. 9d. Lard, 73s. Cheese, 67s. Spirits of Petroleum, 11d.; refined, 1s. 8½d. Turpentine, 27s. 3d.

HAVRE, Oct. 16—2 P. M.—Cotton opens flat at 147f. on the spot and 136f. afloat.

### WHISKY.

**Hearings To-day Before the United States Commissioner.**

At half-past 12 o'clock to-day, before United States Commissioner Biddle, James M. Stewart, Theodore Fitler, and Benjamin F. Erweiler had a hearing upon charges of having committed certain violations of the internal revenue laws. The evidence elicited was as follows:—

Alexander F. Tutten sworn—I am the Supervisor of Internal Revenue of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; I have been such since November last; was transferred to this district last August; know where the distillery of George Mountjoy is situated; have visited the place; my first visit there was on the Saturday previous to the 11th of August; I know Mr. Stewart; I met him there; I met Mr. Fitler also; don't know that I ever saw Mr. Erweiler; the gauger of that distillery, Mr. Fitler, I endeavored to see a day or two preceding the seizure; afterwards, I saw him at the Collector's office; he told me that he had been engaged in drawing off some whisky from Mr. Mountjoy's place; he told me about the hour in the morning that he had done it, and which I knew was not correct, because I had been at the distillery at that hour myself, and Mr. Fitley was not there; he afterwards varied the hour and said he was not positive; Mr. Fitler afterwards went to the distillery with the collector of the district, the assessor, Detectives Brooks and Prime and myself; on opening the cistern-room door, we found a number of barrels of whisky which Mr. Fitler said he had guaged that morning and marked, and they were stamped with the bonded warehouse stamp; in addition to the warehouse stamp the barrels were branded, "Tax, paid, August 11, 1869," when, in point of fact, the tax was not paid, and Mr. Fitler knew it was not paid; a ganger has no right to put that stamp on a barrel until he has the tax paid stamp in his hand; that is his evidence that the tax is paid; and it can only be done after the withdrawal from the ware-room; this whisky never had been in the ware-room; there were also a number of barrels there branded in the same way, but marked a few days prior; I think there were thirteen in that lot; Mr. Fitler said to me that Mr. Stewart, the night storekeeper, was present when this whisky was branded in that way; I think Mr Stewart told me so himself; Mr. Stewart was storekeeper at that place, and told me that he was there on Saturday night, the 7th of August, and Sunday and Sunday night; during that time there were three tubs of beer run off at that distillery; Mr. Stewart did not report that to the officials, as he should have done according to law; during Tuesday night and until half past 6 o'clock on Wednesday from six hundred to one thousand bushels of grain were removed from that distillery; Mr. Stewart told me that he was there during that night, and didn't see the grain removed; I went to that distillery about half-past 6 o'clock, and left after finding that the grain had been removed; I met Mr. Stewart in an alley near by; he said that he had been absent getting his breakfast; he told me that he was at the distillery all night; he said he didn't know that the grain and chop had been taken away; I then took him with me up to the Collector's office, and kept him there until the Collector, Assessor, and Mr. Fitler came; and it was during this time that Mr. Fitler told me that he had gauged the whisky, and had Mr. Stewart with him, when Stewart was with me.

Mr. Erweiler was the ostensible day-storekeeper at the place; I never saw him there; I made inquiries for him, but couldn't find him; he was not there on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday during the hours that I was there; I went there, after the seizure, with the Marshal; and the thirty-three barrels were not there; neither were they in the bonded warehouse.

Cross examined—It was eight or ten days after the seizure that I went there with Marshal Gregory; it was then I learned of my own knowledge that the barrels had been removed.

W. T. Prime sworn—Am a detective officer in the Internal Revenue Department; I visited Mountjoy's distillery on the 10th and 11th of August; I saw the barrels there in the cistern room on the morning of the 11th; I suppose it was about 11 o'clock; there was a brand on the barrels—the distiller's brand—and the brand contained the words, "tax paid August the 11th;" the date, however, was not on all the barrels; the serial number of the pack age was also on; twenty of them had "tax paid" on; some of them were stamped August 10, and some of them the date I could not determine; I saw some of the defendants there; I recollect hearing Fitler say that the "tax paid" brand was an omission or an oversight; in order that the whisky may be lawfully removed from the distillery, it is requisite that both the "tax paid" stamp and the serial number should be cut or branded on; I think the proof gallons were branded on the barrels somewhere; I think the barrels were in a shape to go into the bonded warehouse, with the exception of the date, which should not have been on.

Philip Stotsenberg sworn—Was appointed watchman by the Marshal at Mountjoy's distillery; the place is in Charlotte street, just above Beaver; it has two fronts, one on Charlotte and one on Third street; was appointed watchman on the 12th of August last; Mr. Ridgway was also appointed watchman; we shared the time; I saw the 33 barrels in the cistern-room; I had the key of that room; Mr. Murray, Deputy Marshal, gave me the key; when I would leave I gave the key to Ridgway, and he to me when he left; I didn't notice how the barrels were marked; but I counted them; on Monday the 9th, I went away with Mr. Mountjoy a short time before 6 o'clock, P. M. We went in a hackney after a man by the name of Whiteman; he took me to Oakdale Park, as it was, he said, quite likely we could find our man there. We didn't find him there, and came back to No. 113 Market street; he was not there; I then went home, got my supper, and went back to the distillery. When I left I gave the key to a young man named Henry Conner to give to Mr. Ridgway. I at first told Mountjoy I couldn't go because Ridgway was not there; Mountjoy said there was nothing in there to steal, and so I gave the key to Conner; when I got back to the distillery I found it locked up; I climbed the fence, got in, and opened the office; asked for Ridgway, and he was not there; I asked the boys outside; I sent a boy for Ridgway to his home; I didn't see Mountjoy again after I went back.

Case still in progress as we go to press.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1869.

There is a more active demand for money this morning, both at the banks and outside, and the consequent pressure tends to harden the rates current, but there is not sufficient change to justify us in quoting it. The curious anomaly presented in the New York money market, and the contrast which it presents to our own, can only be accounted for by an indisposition on the part of the banks of that city to discount grain paper, but this fails to clear up the mystery which surrounds our own market. The demand for money, both on business and speculative account, is below the average at this period, and yet our banks are unable to supply one-half the amount required of them. But whilst it is difficult to tell "which way the money goes" from this centre, it is undoubted that the rates for all classes of loans are high, irregular, and unsatisfactory to business borrowers.

Gold continues exceedingly dull, the entire range of fluctuations being 130@130⅛, no change from yesterday.

There is barely sufficient transactions in Government bonds to-day to enable us to determine prices, but the tendency of the latter, especially for the new issues, is decidedly improved.

There was no improvement perceptible at the Stock Board to-day, the sales being very limited, but prices were rather steady.

In State and City loans there was not a single transaction to report.

Reading Railroad was quiet and ranged from 47⅛ to 47·56 cash; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56⅛@56¾; Minehill Railroad at 52½, and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 33¾; 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 36½ for North Pennsylvania; 37½ for Catawissa preferred, and 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal shares attracted but little attention. 33½ was offered for Lehigh Navigation.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 Pa R 1 m.... | 97 | 200 sh Read R. .ls.c. | 47⅛ |
| $200 City 6s, New.. | 100½ | 200 do....ls.c. | 47·56 |
| 100 sh Penna R.... | 56⅜ | 100 do.....c. | 47·56 |
| 61 do.....ls. | 56½ | 14 sh Leh Val. | allot. |
| 29 sh Minehill R..ls | 52½ | cash.. | 53¾ |
| 20 sh O C & A R. | 56 ⅜ | 22 do. | allotm's 53 |

AFTER BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $15000 Pa 6s 2 se....107 | | 10 sh Leh V R.c&p. | 53 |
| $2500 Leh Con Ln. | 56 80 | 41 do..... | 53 |
| 19 sh Ch & Wal R.. | 56½ | 14 do..... | 53 |
| 10 sh Penna R.... | 56½ | 27 do. | allotm's 52¾ |
| 70 do....ls. | 56⅝ | 1 do. | allotm's 53 |
| 100 do..... | 56¾ | 8 do. | allotm's 52¾ |
| 300 sh Read R.ls.c. | 47⅜ | 52 do. | allot.ls. 52¾ |
| 100 do..... | 47½ | 16 do..... | 52¾ |
| 100 do.....c. | 47·56 | 117 do. | allot.ls. 52¾ |
| 1500 do..... | 47¾ | 750 sh Fulton Coal. | 4¾ |
| 100 do ....ls. | 47¾ | | |

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119½@120; 5-20s of 1862, 120½@120¾; do., 1864, 119½@119¾; do., 1865, 119½@119¾; do., July, 1865, 117¾@118; do. do., 1867, 117¾@118; do., 1868, 117¾@118; 10-40s, 108¼@108¾; 6s, 107½@108; Gold, 130.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U.S.6s of 1881, 119½@120; do. 1862, 120½@120¾; do. 1864, 119½@119¾; do. 1865, 119½@119¾; do. 1865, new, 117⅞@118; do. 1867, do. 117¾@117⅞; do. 1868, do., 117¾@118; 10-40s, 108¼@108½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107¾@107½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19½; Gold, 129¾@130¾; Silver, 126@129.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 130 | 10·46 A. M. | 130 |
| 10·45 " | 130⅛ | 1 P. M. | 130⅛ |

**Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.**

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central R. | 131½ | Western Union Tele. | 36⅛ |
| N. Y. and Erie R. | 30¾ | Mil. and St. Paul R. c | 65⅜ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 95½ | Mil. and St. Paul R. p | 79⅜ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 90¾ | Adams Express | 58½ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 100⅜ | Wells, Fargo | 22½ |
| Chi. and N. W. com. | 71⅞ | United States | 58 |
| Chi. and N. W. pref. | 83⅛ | Tennessee 6s, n | 54½ |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 106⅞ | Gold | 130⅛ |
| Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch. | 84½ | Market steady. | |
| Pacific M. S. | 58½ | | |

## THIRD EDITION

### WASHINGTON.

### Revenue Seizures—An Item Added to Our National Income—The Friendly Intentions of Foreign Governments—American Machinery in Brazil.

### MEXICO.

### First Session of the Fifth Constitutional Congress—The Condition of the Country—A Very Pleasant Prospect.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**The Brazilian Emperor Invests in American Machinery.**

*Despatch to Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—There is a report current here to-day that the Emperor of Brazil is about to invest largely in American machinery. It is said the Brazilian envoy is authorized to purchase a large amount of agricultural implements and to contract with the American Fire-Alarm Telegraph Company of New York for a complete fire telegraph for the city of Rio Janeiro.

**Revenue Seizures.**

The seizures by the Revenue Department, as reported for the past two days, amount in the aggregate to $14,972.

**England, Italy, Spain, and Mexico Friendly.**

Now that Spain and the Republic of Mexico are about to resume amicable diplomatic relations, Italy has officially signified her determination to do likewise. It is expected that England will shortly do likewise.

**The Fifth Mexican Constitutional Congress—Its First Session.**

Official advices received yesterday by Senor Marlschal, the Mexican Minister, state that the opening of the session of the Fifth Constitutional Congress took place on the 14th inst., with all due solemnity. The President of the Republic said that the periodical and regular renovation of the public powers, as well of the Union as of the States since the termination of the operations of war, two years ago, is demonstrating more clearly every day the consolidation of our institutions. That we can expect with reason that the relations of the Republic with some European powers, interrupted by the late war, will very soon be established in a just and convenient manner; that a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation recently concluded with the Confederation of Northern Germany will be submitted to Congress; that the relations between Mexico and the United States of America are of a most cordial nature; that foreigners have a thorough protection throughout the whole country, and that the troops that revolted in Tamaulipas against the State Government having submitted, peace was enjoyed throughout the whole country. The President of the nation also added that, in order to maintain order, the Government has all the strength given to it by law,

Relying upon the support of public opinion, which condemns any idea of appealing to arms against the authorities emanating from the popular vote, and he concluded by indicating some of the initiatives that will be presented by the Executive to Congress. The Speaker of the House delivered a brilliant speech, which has merited general applause, and from which we extract the following paragraphs:—The magistrate who, in times of trial, was at the helm of public affairs two years ago, after struggling with the terrible obstacles brought about by the laws sanctioned by the country, and after resisting, without vacillating for a moment, by the assistance of law and good order, the numerous and warlike fences that invaded our territory, is the same person that clothed with power, by the popular vote, comes to-day to inaugurate in a pacific manner the first session of the Fifth Constitutional Congress. And such is the moral advancement, and so great is the experience acquired by Mexicans in times past, that it is certain that at the conclusion of the constitutional term he will come to deposit tranquility, the delicate charge of this Government in the hands of his successor elected by the people.

**Appointments.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The following appointments were made to-day:—Henry C. Myers, Register of the Land Office at Natchitoches, Louisiana. Postmaster—Frederick D. Turner, at Carson City, Nevada, vice S. F. Small, superseded; Joseph D. Wood, at Central City, Colorado, vice Samuel A. Bird, suspended.

### *FROM THE SOUTH.*

**Departure of Catholic Prelates for the Ecumenical Council.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—The Catholic prelates and archbishops leave here on the 20th inst. in the steamer Baltimore, of the Bremen line, for the Ecumenical Council at Rome. Among them will be Archbishop Spalding, with James F. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia, John McGill, of Richmond, and others. There is to be a grand complimentary parting entertainment on the day the steamer sails.

**Coal Oil Fire.**

The Ritchie Coal Oil Works, near Baltimore, were totally destroyed last night. Loss about $25,000; mostly insured.

**The Friends.**

The Orthodox Friends' yearly meeting commences here to-morrow.

**The Seizure of the Hornet—Fears that Witnesses may be Tampered With.**

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 16.—The Hornet is still creating anxiety in the minds of the officials here, and now that her officers are released on bail, apprehensions are felt lest they spirit away the witnesses against them, or so manipulate their testimony as to render it of little avail to the Government. To prevent the possibility of this, stringent orders have been issued by the officials here, and if necessary the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch will be called into requisition. Captain Higgins is daily expected at Wilmington to consult with his old naval comrades, several of whom are now high in authority.

**The Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—Cotton quiet and nominal at 26c. Flour firm and very active, with heavy sales; Howard street superfine, $5·62½@5·75; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7·25@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·75@6·50; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $5·50@5·75; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $7@7·25. Wheat steady; prime to choice red, $1·47@1·50; good, $1·35@1·40. Corn firm; white, $1·06@1·17; Western yellow, $1·03@1·08. Oats dull at 56@60c. Rye $1·10@1·15. Mess Pork quiet at 32c. Bacon firm; rib sides, 20½; clear do., 21c.; shoulders, 17½@17½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 18½@19c. Whisky—Good feeling in market, with sales at $1·20@1·21.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**A Sharp Speech at the Gold Board Meeting.**

*Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Mr. C. H. Jordan, the receiver of the Gold Exchange Bank, delivered this morning a speech utterly unequalled in all records of parliamentary assemblages. He said the bank had consented to lose about $260,000 by the dealers on the day of the panic, and had advanced over four millions that day to help the street out, and this was the gratitude shown them. A new clearing-house was established, and the board had forgotten the services of the bank. The responsibility of the delay rested on Unger & Co., who held the bank by legal proceedings from making any settlement. Mr. Jordan's remarks were plentifully interspersed with oaths, which need not be reprinted. They were greeted with loud applause, interspersed with hisses from dissenting members. Gold, 130.

**The Money Market.**

Money easy at 5 per cent. on Governments, 6 per cent. on stocks. Government bonds steady, but dull; no important change to note. Stocks are strong, but at every rally there is intense anxiety on the part of operators to realize. The general impression is that a fall-off is inevitable before long. Erie has been especially weak, declining from 33 to 30. Pacific Mail barely steady at 57 to 58⅛. Pittsburg dull and neglected at about par. Foreign Exchange, 109¼@109½, dull.

Gold extremely dull at 130, with no fluctuations. At second board Central advanced to 131¾, and Hudson to 165. The advance was caused by a rumor that these roads were about to pay 25 per cent. extra dividend.


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## FIFTH EDITION

### THE LATEST NEWS.

### Death of Ex-Governor Joseph Ritner, of Pennsylvania—Our Shipping Interests—Meeting of the

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

### THE EMPIRE LOST.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

M. Emile Girardin, editor of *La Liberte*, is an old-time acquaintance both of the Prince and the Emperor Napoleon. To the one, when counseled by M. Thiers, before his election to the Presidency, not to commit himself by promises of fidelity, M. Girardin gave the remarkable advice to be honest. To the other, when it was suggested that he might become Emperor, he is reported to have given the assurance that he would not reign for three months. M. Girardin may not be a true prophet, but it is certain that long ago he earned the nickname of The Weathercock. On this, and on royal accounts, we take more than usual meaning from his averment that "the second empire is approaching its end," and that "its fall is inevitable."

Napoleon might have prevented what now appears a fatality coeval with the prostration and decay of his life. He might have Napoleonized France in a liberal way many years ago, thinks M. Girardin; and even so lately as in 1869, after the general elections, could have ordained a plebiscite instead of a senatus consultum, and an amnesty without conditions, instead of one excluding such a man as M. Ledru Rollin. The French editor is well aware, doubtless, that Prince Napoleon, imperialist as he is by virtue of palaces and pensions, and republican in respect of an exceedingly liberal speech, was a pronounced opponent of the plebiscite, however earnestly he inveighed against a non-elected body like the French Senate making a constitution for France in the utter absence of the representative part of the government. The Prince is supposed to be a shrewder politician than the editor, and may have calculated that at best an appeal to the people was profoundly dangerous. Better the monstrosity of the Emperor's own chosen Senate voting a Senatus Consultum, than summoning the people indiscriminately to a feast after so long a starvation. Be this as it may, the opinion of *La Liberte* is not shaken that the invalid Emperor is about to encounter the greatest crisis of his life. Is it still possible to avoid catastrophe? asks our French contemporary of a man who knows how to look "revolution in the face." Should the peril of the hour neither inspire nor enlighten nor stimulate him, then he loses the remnant of his power, and, says M. Girardin, "the empire is lost."

He would be bold who would venture to predict at this date either that Napoleon or his empire can long survive the crisis upon which France seems to have entered. Peace remains with the empire, though the radical deputies, albeit not many in number, loudly and justly complain of the prorogation of the Legislature, though the press is unusually bold and outspoken, and though the people at large, as witnessed in part by the late Councils-General, are not entirely satisfied. The moment has arrived, in the judgment of the *Siecle*, when France must know something about her foreign as well as her home policy, and with all her proneness to rebellion be taken into the imperial confidence. There is to be a new empire or a new France; but as yet everything depends upon the pulse of one sick man; and the sick man is forsworn and the people are ready to forswear.

### THE LATE ELECTIONS—THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT—PENDLETON.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

The late elections have been very close in Pennsylvania and Ohio. One way or the other the result in Pennsylvania signifies nothing, because in that State, beyond their local issues, there was really nothing at stake. In Ohio the contest was of some national importance in two aspects—first, in regard to the fifteenth amendment, and secondly, in reference to Pendleton, as the Democratic champion of Ohio and the West for the Presidential succession.

With the vote of Ohio there would be a fair prospect of securing the required ratification by three-fourths of the States of the fifteenth amendment during the coming winter. With a Democratic majority in either branch of the new Legislature the vote of Ohio will be lost, and considering that California is lost, and that the new Democratico-conservative Legislature of Tennessee is regarded as worse than doubtful, there is the probability of a hitch in said amendment which may carry it over into the elections of next fall. The whole number of States in the Union is thirty-seven—three-fourths of thirty-six is exactly twenty-seven; but the thirty-seventh State will make twenty-eight required for the ratification pending.

Now, how stands the case? The States which have ratified the amendment are twenty, to wit:—Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The States which have rejected the amendment are:—Delaware, Georgia, Ohio—three. The States which have not yet acted on the question are:—Alabama, California, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont—fourteen. Of these States, Mississippi and Texas are required to ratify as a condition of reconstruction—two; and Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Rhode Island, and Vermont are certain—five more, which will make in all twenty-seven.

We want one more, and we have these States from which to get it, viz.:—Alabama, California, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Oregon, and Tennessee. Now, as for California, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, New Jersey, Oregon, and Tennessee, they may be counted out, so that our chances are reduced to Ohio, Alabama, and Georgia. With a Republican Legislature in Ohio the thing is fixed without further difficulty; but in default of Ohio a little judicious diplomacy on the part of the administration may secure the one vote wanting on said amendment from Georgia or Alabama. These States have no interest now in any further opposition to this amendment, inasmuch as they have negro suffrage established within their borders. It is their policy in fixing it upon the North to bring the Northern Democracy into *rapport* with the new anti-radical party of the South. We conclude, therefore, that the fifteenth amendment is safe, and that it depends entirely upon General Grant whether the ratification shall be completed without unnecessary delay or shall be carried over to the elections of next year. So much, then, for the fifteenth amendment. We see that a Republican Legislature in Ohio fixes it at once, but that even a hitch in Ohio does not endanger it, because it can be still easily fixed by the administration.

Now for Pendleton. The Ohio Democrats, chafing under what they called the cheating of Seymour and the New York managers in the Tammany Convention of 1868, have been making a vigorous effort to put Pendleton in the foreground for 1872. Had they elected him Governor over the popular Republican candidate, Hayes, it would have been a fine feather in Pendleton's cap. The Democracy of the whole West would be rallied around him as their champion against New York and her candidate, and they would doubtless prove too strong for Tammany Hall and her favorite. But the defeat of Pendleton leaves New York, with her man Hoffman, master of the field, and our coming November election will establish the Democratic supremacy of the Empire State through the decisive Democratic vote of our imperial city.

Thus the election in Ohio leaves the national Democracy in the hands of Tammany Hall, for Tammany controls the decisive vote of this city. Hoffman, then, and not Pendleton, has the inside track for the next National Democratic Convention, and this, we presume, finishes Pendleton. He failed signally in 1864, for he was a deadweight upon McClellan; he has been a failure ever since, and he ought now to be laid up in lavender, for he is a very nice man.

Having thus disposed of the only two national issues really involved in these late elections, we dismiss them. General Grant's administration in them was only an incident; but its popular strength will be practically put to the test in the elections of next fall for a new Congress.

### THE LESSONS OF THE ELECTIONS.

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

As a necessary preliminary to carrying the next Presidential election, the Democrats are proposing to win over to their standard some of the States which have generally been Republican. We should like to know when, where, and how they are going to begin. Elections have just taken place in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa. In view of the main object they are trying to accomplish, the Democrats, according to all precedents, ought to have succeeded in the two first-named States, and seriously reduced the usual Republican majority in the last. But they have failed at every point.

The Democracy fought the battle in these three States under every seeming advantage. This was the year when, after triumphing in a Presidential election, the party in power usually loses its doubtful States. The many blunders of General Grant's administration had spread demoralization through the ranks of his supporters. Looking to the particular States where the trial was to occur, we see that Governor Geary had, for some reason, provoked the enmity of powerful leaders of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and was therefore a weak candidate; while Pendleton was the idol of the Ohio Democrats, was deservedly popular with the masses of the people, and being a prospective candidate for the Presidency, the most strenuous efforts were made by his followers to carry him into the Executive chair of the State.

Nor did the Democracy of these two States lack confidence in their success in this struggle. They went into the contest apparently sure of victory, the election of Packer being steadily predicted by their organs, while Pendleton himself, a man not given to boasting, declared all through the canvass that he should be chosen Governor of Ohio by 20,000 majority. And now the result is before us in the defeat of each of these strong candidates, with all their colleagues on the State tickets, by moderate but significant majorities. As to Iowa, though the Democrats did not anticipate success, because of the strong hold which the Republican party has always maintained there, they did expect to largely reduce its majority, whereas in fact they have scarcely diminished it at all.

Why have the Democrats so signally failed in achieving the results they anticipated in these important elections? The answer is obvious. To quote the language used by the *Express* some days since, they have been trying to race with dead horses, and, of course, they have failed to reach the goal. More than this, they have thrust the offensive remains of their dead steeds in the faces of the people, who have turned away from them with loathing and disgust. In a word, and without a figure, the Democratic leaders in these three States made the fifteenth amendment one of the main issues in the recent contests, and they have been rebuked by defeats as unexpected as they are instructive.

These results should impress upon the minds of the honest masses of the Democracy a serious lesson. They should teach them to discard the counsels of aristocratic and reactionary journals and blind and cowardly politicians, and induce them to restore to the creed of the party the liberal and progressive principles of Jefferson and Jackson, and to select as their leaders statesmen who have wisdom enough to discern the signs of the times and courage enough to act accordingly.

### THE DICK TURPINS OF JOURNALISM.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

Readers who have lingered over the animated and instructive biography of the original Richard Turpin will remember that, among the other pleasing habits of that high-principled gentleman, was one which gave innkeepers no little concern. When hunger or thirst assailed Mr. Turpin, it was his wont to make the best of his way to some tavern where he knew he could count on the best of fare, and order a repast fit for the gods, washing it down with the best wines the cellar could furnish. The host naturally was delighted with his customer until it came to the hour of settling. Then his face grew longer than his bill, for Turpin was too much in advance of his age to pay for anything he wanted. Although Turpin is no more, his convenient system still flourishes, with sundry improvements suggested by the progress of civilization.

It is dangerous to "follow the road" in these days, but it is not dangerous to follow journalism, and it has been found quite possible to combine the two callings in a most advantageous manner. The field open to the journalist is far wider than the highwayman could ever boast of. The latter could only hope to stop a coach or rifle the pockets of a stray traveller. The former may make money all day long—by assailing private reputations, or by selling his pen to the highest bidder. There is no loss of character involved in this sort of work, for a man seldom performs it until he has no longer any character to lose. It does not hurt the modern Dick Turpin to tell him that his honesty and morals are not absolutely without blemish.

In the new number of the *National Quarterly Review* there is an article in which literary brigandage of a humbler kind is exposed. The writer is dwelling upon the scandalous treatment to which guests are subjected in many hotels, and the high prices they are compelled to pay for abominable food and accommodation. How is it that such hotels get custom at all? The answer of the reviewer—a very insufficient one, for a reason we shall presently state—is that the proprietor gets a puff or two inserted in journals which are always ready to sell every inch of their space for "a consideration." The "correspondent" is feasted to his heart's content, and then in the fulness of his stomach he speaks praises. The reviewer exempts the New York *Times* and another journal from his criticisms, but we must assume that he is right in asserting that there *are* public writers who pillage hotel-keepers, sometimes without even giving the dirty puff expected in return for their victuals. The system is, indeed, pushed still further. There are "critics" who sell themselves for a trifle less than a good plate of bread and meat, and praise or blame at the bidding of their owners. Others manage to get clothes as well as food for nothing—if dishonor is nothing. If they are refused they go away and bark, most of them being unable to bite. The man or woman who pays them best has the benefit of their services. They hire themselves out just as in some parts of the world a "strictly confidential" bravo or assassin may be engaged for one or two little jobs which require a sharp knife and a blunt conscience.

Journalism—if the name *must* be degraded by using it in connection with rascality of this description—can only be purified from this taint by hotel keepers and others opening their eyes to one great fact, namely, that the public are too wise to be juggled by either the mendacious calumnies or the equally corrupt praises of dishonest writers. Here, perhaps, more than in any other community, the people judge for themselves, and decline to be victimized by the adventurers who try to dictate to them what hotels they shall patronize or what clothes they shall wear. Bad hotels are not used because newspapers puff them, but because there are no good hotels in the same place. Any one who can offer the public honest value for honest money, or who in an official station performs his duties faithfully, has nothing to fear from Grub street. Does any sane person think the worse of President Grant because he is calumniated by persons who tried to coerce him into giving them offices for which they were unfit? Attacks from such sources really advance him in public esteem. It is only truth which is powerful. Let those who court dishonest writers, or those who fear them, take this fact to heart, and we shall hear less of scandals such as those which the *National Quarterly* reviewer brings to our notice.

### AFTER THE NEXT CENSUS—WHAT?

*From the N. Y. World.*

We have little hope of any far-reaching political and financial reforms until after the census of 1870; but we look forward with great confidence to the next decade. During the next ten years our politics will turn upon questions of finance, currency, and taxation; and, owing to the new geographical distribution of political power, the influence of the West in our politics will be predominant. The population of the New England States is nearly stationary; in none of the States east of the Alleghenies has the progress of population kept pace with the marvellous growth of the free and expansive West. Had it not been for the war, the influence of the West in this decade (1860-70) would have been far greater; the uppermost idea in the Western mind being ordinarily material and industrial development—an idea which has been eclipsed and overborne by the great civil convulsion consequent on the Presidential election of 1860—the year when the last census was taken. Before the new apportionment of Representatives on the basis of the next census, the engrossing questions of this decade will have disappeared from our politics, and the increased ascendancy of the West will be fully felt. "Westward the star of empire takes its way;" and the weight of that section in the period between 1870 and 1880 will be increased by the accumulations of the two preceding decades. In the present decade the West has not wielded the influence due to its increase of population from 1850 to 1860.

In questions purely financial the West and the South are natural allies—the chief industry of both sections being agriculture—and the influence of the South in national politics has been practically abolished since the census of 1860. But, during the next decade, the South will be in the Union with increased power. The South will have an increased representation in Congress in consequence of the abolition of slavery, which will cause *five*-fifths of its colored population to be counted, instead of *three*-fifths as under the last census. The weight of the South in the national councils will thus be increased; and, from similarity of interests, the South will reinforce the West, and their joint influence will operate as a unit. But the West will take the lead, and the increase of its Representatives will enable it to dictate the politics of the nation. After the next census, the will of the West cannot be successfully resisted; and all speculations respecting the future course of our politics will go widely astray, unless they are based on a correct estimate of the tendencies of Western opinion.

There can be no doubt that the predominant sentiment of the West is vigorously opposed to a protective tariff. There can be no better proof of this than the fact that free-trade doctrines are making rapid progress among the Republicans of that section. The two most popular, able, influential, and widely circulated Republican journals in the West—the Chicago *Tribune* and Cincinnati *Commercial*—are out-spoken, intrepid advocates of free trade. The interests of that section enlist it on the free-trade side. The West (as well as its natural ally, the South) is a community of agriculturists; that is to say, a community of consumers of manufactured goods, and not of producers. It is the interest of all consumers that goods should be cheap; and it is the professed object of protection to make goods dear, in order that American manufacturers may be able to hold the home market. The West and the South are reliably anti-tariff; and, during the next decade, the combined West and South will have a controlling majority in Congress—the West gaining a great access of strength by the growth of its population, and the South by counting the whole of its colored population, instead of three-fifths of it as heretofore. As the new census is to be taken next year, we are already in the dawn of a great and final triumph of free-trade principles in our tariff legislation.

On the important questions connected with the national debt the interests of the West and South are also identical. A very small proportion of the Government bonds is held in either section. The South has been precluded from purchasing them by its poverty and its pressing need of capital for active uses; and the West by high rates of interest which afford a more profitable employment of capital than investment in Government bonds. There can be no party either in the West or South that will favor the bondholders at the expense of the just interests of the nation.

On the currency question, we fear that the influence of the West will not be salutary. The West desires abundance of money; it shrinks from a reduction of prices; it will probably continue to oppose, as it has hitherto successfully opposed, a contraction of the currency with a view to the resumption of specie payments. But resumption without contraction is a demonstrated impossibility—except by altering the coinage.

We fear also that the influence of the West will not be favorable to State rights. The Western States have never, like the old thirteen, occupied a position of independent sovereignty. Their history inclines them to regard themselves as the creatures of the Federal Government, and not as its creators. They began their existence as dependent Territories, in a state of complete subjection to the Federal authority; every acre of their soil owned by private citizens was purchased of the Federal Government; they have looked chiefly to Federal legislation to aid their development; they were admitted by that Government into the Union, with such boundaries, and on such conditions, as it chose to prescribe; having no diversity of interests which leads them to fear or be jealous of each other, and trusting to their wonderful growth to maintain their rights against other sections of the country, it is not probable that they will ever be distinguished as strenuous advocates of State rights.

Whether our estimate of the tendencies of Western sentiment is correct or not, no reflecting person can doubt the future preponderance of the West in national politics.


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N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

This opportunity is taken to announce that I have just returned from Paris and London, with the latest FALL FASHIONS. These designs being personally selected and modelled from the greatest novelties, and trimmed in a superior style, will open
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869,
With French and English Dresses, Cloaks, Mantelettes, Sleeves, and Children's Costumes, Robe de Chambre and Breakfast Dresses.
Dress and Cloak Making in every variety.
Wedding Trousseaux furnished at short notice and reasonable prices.
Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest style of Jet, Gold and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered. Hair Bands, Combs, and Regal Nets.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings, the most tasteful that are to be found in the French metropolis, wholesale and retail.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75 cents and $1 00 per pair.
Exclusive Agents for MRS. M. WORK'S celebrated system for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, etc. etc. 3 6 stuthly

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest price for cash. 12 4p

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY TRIPS UP THE DELAWARE.—The splendid and commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH street wharf at 8 o'clock, and Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 8¾ o'clock A. M., for Florence Heights and White Hill, touching each way at Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Robbins' wharf; returning, leaves White Hill at 4:45 P. M., and Bristol, 5:45. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. 7 8 stf


SUNDAY TRIPS.—THE SPLENDID Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will leave Philadelphia (Chesnut street wharf) at 13, and 6 o'clock P. M.; Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 9 o'clock P. M. for Burlington and Bristol. Touching at Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 8¾ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. 7 3 stf

DRY GOODS.

LYONS VELVETS.
NOBILITY QUALITY,
SUCH AS ARE USED BY THE
ARISTOCRACY OF EUROPE.
3-4, 7-8, and 4-5 width.
FINE BROCHE SHAWLS,
INDIA STYLE.
LONG SHAWLS,
INDIA STYLE.
SQUARE SHAWLS.
CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS.
FINEST LOT OF
DRESS GOODS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.
10 16 smw PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.
This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.
ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

COOPER & CONARD
HAVING COMPLETED THE REBUILDING OF THEIR STORE, AND HAVING DEVOTED SOME TWO MONTHS TO THE SELECTION AND MANUFACTURE OF A NEW STOCK, ARE NOW BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.
OUR FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, AND OTHERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND SEE US.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,
AND
Nos. 1 and 7 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
1 7 fam PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
Cheap Goods, Bargains.
5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Muslin at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.
We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.
6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.
Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.
CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
8 16 swt D&I Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

J. CHAMBERS,
No. 810 ARCH STREET.
BARGAINS OPENING DAILY IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE LACES.
POINTE COLLARS.
THREAD COLLARS.
VALENCIENNE HDKFS., from $3.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 10 13 1m

RAPSON'S
TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,
No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,
10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
J. JURI,
No. 1330 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACH-MEN'S GLOVES.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 10 16 1mrp

PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 9 17 1m

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At moderate prices. With a choice selection.
NOVELTIES
In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 30 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 30 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $3 20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Dealer in Hosiery Goods,
Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.
UNDERWEAR
Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.
Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.
These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly
Seasonable Wear.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET,
Are daily receiving large additions to their stock of
Woollens for Men, Boys and Ladies.
CASSIMERES, All-wool, from 75 cents upwards.
BEAUTIFUL NEW PLAID CASSIMERES.
BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS, from 75 upwards.
FROSTED CHINCHILLA AND FUR BEAVERS.
VELVET BEAVERS AND ASTRACHANS.
CORDUROYS, all colors; SATINETS AND KENTUCKY JEANS.
IMPERIAL PLAID CLOAKINGS, from $1 75 upwards.
VELVETEENS, all colors and qualities.
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS AND MIXTURES, WHITE, SCARLET, AND SKY-BLUE CLOTHS AND CHINCHILLAS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC. ETC.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
9 22 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a large and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of all the celebrated makes of
Black Doeskins and Cassimeres
That come to the country, [3 28 s
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction assured.
9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND GENTS' NOVELTIES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27 1rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.


LOST.

LOST—BETWEEN LA PIERRE HOUSE and Union League, on west side of Broad street, a POCKET-BOOK, containing upwards of thirty dollars and checks, payment of which has been stopped, and other papers valuable only to the owner. The money may be retained and reward given and no questions asked, if the pocket-book is returned, with papers, to No. 115 S. THIRD Street. 11 14 3t

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—
No. 4 65, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4 [illegible], $500, " " 5, 1864.
4860, $4500, " " 25, 1864.
5271, $2500, " November 30, 1864.
$8500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust.
9 9 1tr 9 3 AUSTIN & OBERGE,
No. 313 WALNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF DAVID C. FULTON, DEC'D.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of DAVID C. FULTON, deceased (formerly of Little Rock, Arkansas), having been granted to the PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them at the office of said company, No. 304 WALNUT Street.
10 7 thstu 6t* CHARLES DUTILH, President.

## THE LIBRARY QUESTION.

**The Social Aspects of the Rush Bequest.**

*To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.*

I suppose those of your readers who have no special interest in the Philadelphia Library are getting pretty tired of the discussions in your columns and those of the other newspapers in this city on the Rush question, and are glad that there are only two or three days left for the purpose. There is, however, one aspect of the subject in which the whole community is interested, on which I beg leave to touch briefly.

The Philadelphia Library was founded by Franklin as a lending or circulating library—an unknown thing at that time, though now, of course, quite common. He saw that while public libraries, as then conducted, were useful to professional or amateur students who could spend whole days within their learned precincts, to the mass, and especially to the young, the busy, and the infirm, they were practically closed. The idea was, and for more than a century it has been faithfully carried out, to have a collection of useful and attractive books which could be taken to the counting-house, the workshop, or the home, and read in the intervals of labor or the periods of rest. That a vast benefit has been thus conferred on our city there can be no doubt. If it has created for us no eminent scholars, it has diffused among the people at large an amount of general knowledge, and an acquaintance with current literature and science, unequalled, I believe, in any other community. And how much incidental good it has quietly done! How many young men and women has the home use of the library kept from the haunts of dissipation and vice! For how many of the sick and aged has the enforced seclusion o the chamber been relieved and brightened by its cheerful literature; how many in their solitude and grief have found companionship and consolation during "slow, sad hours" of the night in its graver books. For its silent help in all these several ways to myself, and others dear to me, I, for one, can never be too grateful; and the day which will see the final closing of its venerable doors, if it occur in my lifetime, will be one of the saddest in it.

To choose wisely for such varied purposes, and to satisfy such different tastes as I have above alluded to, is a matter which requires the exercise of a conscientious and careful judgment on the part of the librarian and directors. They feel, I believe, that as their shelves are open to all, they ought not to permit in their collection works that parents would not desire in the hands of their sons or daughters. Not that there has been any wish to exclude books from mere sectarian or prudish motives, but the directors have acted on an honest desire to deserve the confidence reposed in them by the shareholders, even whose prejudices they are bound to respect.

Now I find, on reading Dr. Rush's will, that the library he wishes to endow departs very much from the characteristics of our own. Among the conditions on which we are to take the devise, and the non-observance of which by us would create a forfeiture, I find some of importance in this respect. He directs the rejection of "ephemeral biographies, novels, and works of fiction or amusement, newspapers or periodicals, which form so large a part of the current literature of the day" (p. 13 of will); and in another place (p. 27), "every-day novels, mind-tainting reviews, controversial politics, scribblings of poetry and prose, biographies of unknown names, nor for those teachers of disjointed thinking, the daily newspapers." I fear this would drive away, if acted on, most of our young readers, and many of the older ones, too. On the other hand, he says (p. 13):—"I do not wish that any work should be excluded from the library on account of its difference from the ordinary or conventional opinions on the subjects of science, government, theology, morals, or medicine, provided it contains neither ribaldry nor indecency."

Yet I fear that parents may think that a good deal of harm may be instilled into their children's mind without the actual use of "ribaldry or indecency," Prussic acid is, I believe, much more agreeable to the taste and smell than assafœdita, yet it is not the less dangerous to leave about. As I observe on the list of shareholders the name of the Sunday-School Union, and of several churches, I hardly hardly think this will be agreeable to them either.

If it is clear that the library to be bought with Dr. Rush's money can be lawfully kept separate from our own, in a separate building, of course I should see no objection to our library company acting as its mere custodian. Its location will be such as to put it out of the reach of harm to our young readers, and to mere students a little more or less free thinking and liberality of ethics will not be of importance. But if the two collections are to be run into one, and boys and girls are to be allowed to range at will over the latitudinarian aggregate, I do most certainly object, both as a shareholder and as A CITIZEN.

## CIRCULAR.

The stockholders of the Library Company of Philadelphia are required, on the 19th of October, to vote on certain resolutions proposed at a meeting of stockholders held on the 6th instant.

We beg to call your attention to what we deem the material questions. Every one recognizes the importance of an adequate building for the library, and also of an endowment for the purchase of books, especially those of the character recommended by Dr. Rush.

If this company shall fail to accept the provisions of the will, the only consequence will be that a building will be erected, endowed, and administered by persons not constituting the directors of our company. Every one will have the same use of the building and books that he can have if this company accepts the trust. And unless we are prepared to remove our whole collection to Broad and Christian streets, we can perceive no one motive for an acceptance.

For we must still maintain two establishments; one at which our members can resort, and the other as a receptacle for books not intended for ordinary use, to be kept at the new building, which is to be in a remote place suitable for students to retire to, but so entirely out of the range of common people, as to practically destroy such use of it as we have been accustomed to.

The resolutions numbers 1, 2, 3, do appear to imply that our acceptance is conditional on our retention of the liberty to maintain a library at another and convenient place.

But when it was proposed to vary these so far as to make that an express condition of acceptance, it was not agreed to, and we therefore call your attention to the fifth resolution, and ask you to vote for that, if you deem the right to select a location distinct from Broad and Christian for any purposes important, and you should think it desirable to accept the trust, before required to do so under the directions of the will.

We call attention to the fact, which no one will dispute, that our right to maintain a separate building, after acceptance, cannot depend on the assent of the executor, but on the meaning of the will. He has no power either to impose or release the obligations there defined.

There are other considerations we deem most weighty in determining whether to accept this trust now. The will gives to the executor the absolute right to select the location and to construct the building, and this discretion has been exercised by selecting Broad and Christian streets as the *most suitable* spot in the city for the purpose.

When he has completed the building, the whole details of which he is bound to retain under his discretion, and which discretion he cannot trammel for the future by any agreement, even if he desires to do so, the will directs him to convey it to the company as trustees, when they are to assume certain obligations. If they violate them, the building will pass into other hands, and with it, all books, if there shall be any, which have been purchased with the funds coming from Dr. Rush.

There are some of these conditions which deserve consideration, out might be submitted to as the price of a liberal endowment fund, if that were certain to exist. Such as, 1st, A prohibition to increase the number of our shareholders, which may result in the elective franchise being monopolized by a few who think they see some advantage in controlling this corporation and its funds. 2d, A restriction on the qualification of directors, which may result in great inconvenience. 3d, The doubt whether the testator has not made it imperative that if we accept we shall use his building as the sole depositary for our books. That he expected it is pretty certain. Whether he makes it obligatory is a serious question; and this cannot be waived or released. But there are both express and implied conditions which we greatly fear may be ruinous, of which it is absolutely out of the power of any man now to decide the effect, seeing they depend on a state of facts as they will exist many years hence.

The will certainly in terms directs the whole of the estate, except a fund adequate to pay annuities, to be expended in the purchase of the lot and erection of the building.

There are those who think this is not the meaning of the will, and we hope they may be right. But we fear that as the words are express, so does it appear to have been the final intention of the testator. If this be so, there will remain a fund yielding about $16,000 per annum, which the company will begin to receive when and as the annuitants die, to maintain the expenses of this splendid edifice and purchase books. If it be not so, there will remain so much as is not expended in building. The futility of estimated expenses of such an undertaking need not be remarked on.

This company are now asked to assume these obligations, certain in liability, with absolute uncertainty of means, and a duty to publish at least five editions of five hundred each, of all Dr. Rush's works, and keep them for sale at cost.

We respectfully ask, should we, the representatives of the charitable contributions of several generations that have built up the present library, hazard these unnecessarily, by assuming these obligations before the time that we are required to decide, and before we can possibly know wherewithal we shall perform them. And for what are we asked to do this? Not to save property from being lost to the cause of literature, but to prevent the existence of a distinct institution under a separate management.

This is the worst that can happen, for all that the executor asks can be attained without this peril. It is the advice of our Directors that he wishes, and but only; he does not agree to be governed by it. He could not do so, for he, as trustee, must act on his own discretion, and how far he will regard these wishes may be inferred from the attention paid to the universal and earnest entreaties on the subject of location.

These questions are grave, and should be considered carefully.

In asking you to vote negatively on the first resolution, we are doing what the Directors, in conformity with the opinion of counsel, advised at the meeting of June 29, 1869. A copy of the resolution then offered by Mr. McCall, on behalf of the Directors, and of the opinion of counsel upon which it was based, are hereto annexed.

The effect of such a vote is not to bind the company ultimately to reject the trust, but only to leave the question open till the proper time, viz.: when the building having been erected and offered, we can ascertain if there are any funds left to maintain it, and what are the conditions and obligations we will assume by acceptance.

If you think there ought to be an immediate acceptance, then we ask you to consider whether you are prepared to agree that all the books of the company shall be kept at Broad and Christian streets; if not, and you wish to reserve the right to have some of them kept at a place which is accessible, then we ask you to vote for the fifth resolution.

To sum up—

We would advise that you vote upon the first four resolutions, *No*, and upon the fifth, *Aye*.

The result of this will be, that if, contrary to our expectations, a majority should vote to accept the legacy, then the fifth resolution, if carried, will make the acceptance *conditional* on the right of the Library Company to control the location of its own collection of books. On the other hand, if a majority vote to reject the legacy, the passage of the fifth resolution will be merely harmless.

Proxies can be sent to either of the following persons, viz:—James S. Biddle, No. 234 South Third street; William M. Tilghman, No. 417 Walnut street; Richard C. McMurtrie, No. 416 Walnut street; Henry M. Phillips, No. 126 South Sixth street; S. Kingston McCay, No. 429 Walnut street. The proxies should be witnessed, as well as signed, and the persons above named, on receiving them, are to be considered as expressly instructed to vote in the manner above expressed.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. PRATT MCKEAN, | THOMAS MCEWEN, |
| EDW. F. WHELEN, | JAS. M. AERTSEN, |
| J. A. MCCREA, | R. RUNDLE SMITH, |
| HENRY M. PHILLIPS, | WM. M. TILGHMAN. |
| JAS. S. BIDDLE, | R. C. MCMURTRIE, |
| JOHN SAMUEL, | J. D. RODNEY, |
| | S. KINGSTON MCCAY. |

OPINION OF COUNSEL.

We are of opinion that the time for the Library Company to accept the devise under the will of Dr. James Rush has not arrived. Until the executor shall have completed a building, and tendered a conveyance, the company could do no more than to agree to accept at a future time; and we think such an agreement should not be made until the real position of the affair, and the plans of the executor, are better ascertained, and the consequences considered.

We think, therefore, that it is expedient to postpone, for the present at least, any action by the company in reference to the will, other than the observance of those provisions which they are required to observe to avoid disabling themselves from accepting in accordance with the terms of the will.

W. M. MEREDITH,
D. C. MCMURTRIE,
GEO. W. BIDDLE.

Resolution of June 29, 1869, offered by Peter McCall, Esq., on behalf of the directors:—

*Resolved*, That the directors of the library be and they are hereby authorized to accept the bequests and devises in Dr. Rush's will, if and when they shall deem it advisable so to do, and be authorized to procure any legislation necessary for the purpose.

### From a Correspondent.

*To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.*

In the recently-issued circular, signed by five gentlemen who are in favor of accepting the elephant bequeathed to the library by Dr. James Rush, the objection that "books might be introduced of questionable morality" is pronounced "an imaginative danger," probably meaning an imaginary danger, for, as dangers are not possessed of imaginations, they cannot be imaginative. And why is it an imaginary danger? Because "no books can be placed on our shelves, except by the consent and with the approbation of the directors, the high social and moral character of these gentlemen is a guarantee against such an imaginative danger."

The high respectability of the present directors is freely conceded, and it is to be hoped that their successors to the end of time will be equally worthy; but the question is not one of respectability but of power. In the first codicil to the will, Dr. James Rush lays down a number of "conditions, restrictions, and directions, under and subject to which the bequest is to be accepted, if accepted at all, and this is one of them:—

"*Fifth*. I do not wish that any work should be excluded from the library on account of its difference from the ordinary or conventional opinions on the subjects of science, government, theology, morals, or medicine, providing it contains neither ribaldry nor indecency."

Whether this be a *condition* or a *direction*, it deprives the directors of all power to exclude irreligious and immoral books from the shelves of the library. As far as the decision of such an admission is concerned, except as to the presence of ribaldry or indecency in the books presented, they would be powerless. Ten or twelve wax-figures borrowed from Barnum would have as much control over such a question.

The directors in the past have also been of high social position, and yet that has not prevented the intrusion of improper books. Some of the vilest novels in the French language were in the library a few years ago. I do not name them, but it is no secret that many of Madame Dudevant's works are highly immoral. One of the worst was among the new books four or five years ago. The directors have their own business to attend to, and they serve without pay. It cannot be expected that they should know in advance the character of the many hundreds of books added yearly to the library. W. D.

Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1869.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—Albert M. Noble, son of Special Officer Noble, fell out of a chesnut tree on Second street, yesterday, and was seriously injured. A farmer conveyed him home to his parents' residence.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday in the case of Edward Tiers, when the following verdict was rendered:—That the said Edward Tiers came to his death by being run over by car No. 5 of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company, on Chesnut street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, the jury exonerating the driver from all blame.

—The alarm of fire last evening about nine o'clock was caused by the slight burning of the woollen mill of Black & Clough, situated on Twenty-fourth street, below Coates. The flames were confined to the drying room.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 130.

—The Vermont Legislature met yesterday at Montpelier.

—Jeff. Davis sailed from Baltimore for New Orleans yesterday.

—The Ritchie Coal Oil Distillery, near Baltimore, was burned yesterday. Loss, $15,000.

—William R. Parkinson, State Comptroller of Nevada, died at Carson City on Thursday.

—Prince Arthur is in Ottawa, and last night attended a ball given by the Governor-General.

—The Washington Territory Legislature is disorganized by the seceding of several of its members.

—The 18th of November has been fixed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, in the State of New York.

—The rumor circulated here of the death in Cuba of the insurgent leader General Castello, is denied in Havana.

—The case of the sloop-of-war Cuba comes before the United States Commissioner at Wilmington, N. C., to-day.

—The President yesterday visited the battlefield of Antietam. He was accompanied by General Sherman and Secretary Cox.

—Admiral Farragut, we learn by a despatch from Chicago, is better, and will probably recover, although not out of danger.

### Foreign Affairs.

—It is reported in Madrid that the insurgent leaders have set Cartagena on fire.

—A committee of the Cortes warmly commend the arrest of General Pierrad at Tarragona.

—The Government troops have proved victorious in several conflicts with the Spanish insurgents in Catalonia and Granada.

—The financial editor of the *Times*, in an article, says that in commercial circles the opinion is that Spain will soon triumph over her internal agitators.

### A Presidential Trip to Antietam.

The President and his party left Frederick this morning, accompanied by Marshal Goldsboro, Dr. Schley, Colonel Vernon, Colonel Trail, and others, including several ladies, for the Antietam battlefield. They travelled over the mountains in carriages. On the way Secretary of the Interior Cox and Colonel Vernon pointed out the several scenes of conflict in which they were both engaged, the South Mountain being of peculiar interest to the President and General Sherman, who made many inquiries concerning the hostilities at that point.

General Sherman, with several other gentlemen, hastily passed over a portion of the ground on foot while the horses were resting. Secretary Cox was a General in the Army of the Potomac, and assumed command of the Ninth Corps after General Reno was killed at South Mountain.

At Middletown, a large crowd surrounded the open carriage of the President, greeting him with cheers, and not forgetting General Sherman in their acclaim of welcome. A reception equally enthusiastic was given at Boonsboro, and also at Keedysville.

The party arrived at Antietam Cemetery at half-past 2 o'clock, having travelled a distance of about twenty miles in carriages. Judge Weisell, of Hagerstown, received the President in a brief address, in which he spoke of the eminent services the President had rendered to the country, and concluded his speech by saying he had been instructed by the citizens of Hagerstown to invite the President and party to visit that seat of the county.

The President returned his thanks, and said he had been highly gratified by his visit to Western Maryland, but as they had to take the cars at half-past 3 o'clock they would not have time to visit Hagerstown. General Sherman, Secretary Cox, and Postmaster-General Creswell were then severally introduced to the crowd. Cheers were given for the President and General Sherman. A number of ladies and children crowded into the presence of these gentlemen and engaged in hand-shaking, which evidently afforded them much pleasure.

After a survey of the grounds the party re-entered their carriages on their return to Keedysville, when cheers were spontaneously given for the President and Generals Sherman and Cox. A special team was in waiting at Keedysville, several miles from the cemetery, and this brought the party direct to Washington, where they arrived at nine o'clock to-night. The people of Frederick and elsewhere in Western Maryland profusely extended their hospitalities, and the party express their pleasure at the manner of their reception.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

### The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Parepa-Rosa troupe will conclude a very successful season by a matinee to-day, when *Martha* will be given, and a grand farewell performance this evening, when the entire troupe will appear in selections from *Trovatore*, *Fra Diavolo*, and the *Bohemian Girl*.

AT THE CHESNUT Robertson's comedy of *Home* will be performed for the last time this evening. The drama of *The Drunkard* will be given as an afterpiece.

On Monday Boucicault's drama of *Hunted Down* will be produced. This is a very interesting play, much more worthy of the attention of the public than most of the pieces that Boucicault has lately put forth.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will conclude the fourth week of his brilliant engagement this evening with Shakespeare's tragedy of *Macbeth*.

There will also be an afternoon performance, when Mr. Booth will appear as "The Stranger," and as "Petruchio" in Shakespeare's comedy of *The Taming of the Shrew*.

*Richelieu* is announced for Monday.

AT THE ARCH *Formosa* will be performed for the last time this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an excellent programme will be presented this evening.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS is reaping a harvest of greenbacks on Eighth street, between Race and Vine. The performances are first-rate, and are highly appreciated by the crowds that attend every afternoon and evening.

On Monday there will be a grand parade over the following route:—

Down Race to Fourth, down Fourth to Lombard, to Second, to Christian, to Eleventh, to South, to Broad, to Pine, to Fifteenth, to Chesnut, to Eighth, to Race.

THE "REFORMATION" JUBILEE and grand musical festival in aid of the Orphans' Home at Germantown will be held at the Academy of Music on Monday.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES will be inaugurated on Tuesday evening next, at the Academy of Music, by Miss Anna Dickinson, who will relate her experience of Salt Lake City, and her opinion of Mormonism, and the deplorable condition of the Mormon women She will describe her interview with Brigham Young and other Mormon leaders, and give a number of interesting facts about the Church of the Latter Day Saints not generally known to the public.

Previous to the lecture Carl Sentz's Parlor Orchestra will perform the following selections:—Overture *Orpheus*, Offenbach; *Souvenir de Haydn*, Lerned violin solo, by W. Stoll, Jr.; *Parting and Sorrow*, H Truhn, solo for clarionet and flute.

DR. E. H. CHAPIN will lecture in Concert Hall on Tuesday evening next, on the subject of "Building and Being." Tickets can be had at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

## CITY ITEMS.

WHITE STONE CHINA at Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

Just received, per ship Wyoming, 108 packages of White Ironstone China Dinner, Breakfast, Dessert, Tea, and Chamber Ware, purchased at the manufacturers' by one of the firm at a reduction of fifty per cent., and which we now offer to the public at one-half the regular prices. Call and examine the goods and the prices, and compare them with any in the city, read over the list of advertisements, cut it out and bring it with you.

Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

BEST QUALITY White Ironstone Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets—

Containing 101 pieces, for.....$18 00
Containing 89 pieces, for..... 10 00

The above are made up of useful pieces only, and are large enough to dine twelve persons.

KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE STONE CHINA TEA SETS.—Forty-six pieces (cups with handles), $5.

Forty-four pieces (cups with handles), $4.

All best quality, at KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 8 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE STONE CHINA CHAMBER SETS—Ten pieces for $2 50. Cheapest sets ever offered to the public.

KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

GLASSWARE.—At Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street. Table Goblets, per dozen, $1 50. Table Tumblers, per dozen, $1.

KERR'S CHINA HALL.—A complete House Furnishing China and Glass establishment, where families furnishing will always find the most complete stock of White French and rich Decorated China, rich Cut and Moulded Glass. Also, Vases, Bronzes, Parian, Wedgwood, Majorica, and Fancy Goods, all imported direct from the manufacturers, and sold to families retail at the lowest wholesale prices.

KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE STONE CHINA at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

Dinner Plates, per dozen, $1 25.
Breakfast Plates (large), per dozen, $1.
Tea Plates (large), per dozen, 85 cents.
Tea Plates (smaller), per dozen, 75 cents.
Covered Vegetable Dishes (largest size), each $1 13.
Covered Vegetable Dishes (next size), each, $1.
Covered Vegetable Dishes (next size), each, 88c.
Covered Vegetable Dishes (next size), each, 75c.
Covered Vegetable Dishes (next size), each, 63c.

All other articles in White Stone China at equally low prices. Call and see these goods, and compare them with any in the city at double the price.

KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

BEST QUALITY fine Gold-band French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, for $13 50, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BOHEMIAN GLASS COLOGNE SETS.—Just received, the largest assortment of Bohemian Glass Cologne Sets, Vases, and other Fancy Goods ever exhibited in this city. Persons in want of Cologne sets, etc., will find it to their advantage to call and examine our assortment and compare it with any house in the city. All sold retail at wholesale prices.

KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

WHAT IT IS NOT AND WHAT IT IS.—These truths are self-evident. PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR is neither sticky like molasses, nor muddy like a gutter-puddle. It is on the contrary a genial fluid, clear, limpid, aromatic, harmless, and will restore to gray hair, whiskers, beards, and mustaches, their original color as certainly as sunshine melts the snow.

CZARINE SUITS,
Carr's Melton Suits,
Scotch Cheviot Suits,
Plaid Cheviot Suits,
Fancy Plaid Suits.
AT CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GEORGE A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS, with improvements exclusively our own, covered by TEN PATENTS. Prices from $60 to $900. The oldest and largest manufactory in the world. 45,000 instruments now in use. For Catalogues and Price Lists, address Buffalo, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill., or

S. T. GORDON, New York,
JAMES BELLAK, Philadelphia.

SUNNYSIDE—ORIGINAL FIRE-PLACE STOVE AND WARM-AIR FURNACE COMBINED.—The only Fire-Place Stove ever invented that will warm the room in which it is situated. All others fail in that particular.

We have embodied in THE SUNNYSIDE all the LATEST and BEST-KNOWN PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with ECONOMY, and have discarded all the numerous imperfections that are being used in the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters.

THE SUNNYSIDE will produce MORE WARM AIR with LESS FUEL than any other Stove, and is acknowledged, by all who are using them, to be SUPERIOR IN EVERY PARTICULAR to the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters, which they had heretofore used.

Do not be deceived by misrepresentations in regard to THE SUNNYSIDE, but call and examine it, and see the large number of testimonials from those who have them in use, which will convince any person of its superiority to all others, at the Warming and Ventilating Warerooms of

GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO.,
No. 333 N. Second street.

THE SALE
OF THE SEASON!!
A LARGE LOT OF
FALL OVERCOATS,
Together with
AN IMMENSE NUMBER
OF
WALKING AND DRESS SUITS,
AND ALSO
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS
INNUMERABLE,
Now selling at
LOWER PRICES
than the same goods are offered at by any other house in the city,
AT
THE PEOPLE'S GREAT CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

## MARRIED.

ABBOTT—GLEASON.—On the 14th instant, by the Rev. J. W. Claxton, JAMES C. ABBOTT and SALLIE A. GLEASON, stepdaughter of William Spooner, Jr.

BAKER—CLARK.—On the 7th of January, A. D. 1869, before Alderman Dougherty, of Philadelphia, Mr. CHAS. FREDERICK BAKER, of Kentucky, to Miss ANNIE E. CLARK, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Clark, D. D., of Philadelphia.

KEENE—FAITOUTE.—On the 13th instant, by the Rev. M. Meier Smith, D. D., at Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., SAMUEL S. KEENE and ELLA C., daughter of William S. Faitoute.

## DIED.

KAMMERER.—On the 13th instant, CHRISTIANA, wife of Frederick Kammerer, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Fredonia Grotto, No. 2, S. and D. of A. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1020 Canton street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

LEDNUM.—In Lancaster City, on the morning of the 15th instant, Mrs. MARIA LEDNUM, widow of the late Rev. John Lednum, of the M. E. Church, in the 69th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles E. Wentz, Lancaster, Pa., on Monday, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SHIELDS.—On Thursday, the 14th instant, ELIZABETH KANE, wife of Prof. Charles W. Shields, and daughter of the late Judge Kane.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence Robert Patterson, No. 1825 Delancey place.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

3 4 thsturp5 E. S. EARLEY

## PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

A CARD.—I HAVE DURING THE last year been selling my elegant Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bro's. Pianos nearly as low as at any former time, asking less than three-fourths of the regular factory-marked retail prices, but do not bind myself to any plan of "fixed prices" nor to take even less than these reduced old-time figures. A call and examination of the most complete stock of Pianos and Mason & Hamlin organs ever seen in Philadelphia will satisfy all as to who has reduced prices. J. E. GOULD,
7 24stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of BLASIUS BROS.,
27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE, HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.

No. 1228, 30 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

## TO RENT.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE on SIXTH street, between Poplar and Girard avenue. Has all modern improvements. For particulars, apply at No. 713 MARKET Street, between 10 and 11 A. M. 10 15 2t*

TO RENT—THE HANDSOME DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 1534 and 1536 ARCH Street. Apply to CHARLES B. DUNN,
10 6 10t No. 235 WALNUT Street.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....6 12 | MOON SETS.....2 21
SUN SETS.....5 18 | HIGH WATER.....10 27

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD,
C. J. HOFFMAN,
THOMAS C. HAND,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder,
William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.

Brig Minnie Traub, True, Portland, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Emily McNear, Scott, 36 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose. Experienced heavy westerly gales the first 15 days out; shipped much water; shifted cargo, stove boat, broke the wheel, and sustained other damage. Oct. 7, lat. 37 34, long. 55, spoke Br. barque Archos, from Liverpool for Baltimore; 8th, lat. 37 11, long. 61, spoke N. G. barque Skulda, from New York for Gloucester; 12th, lat. 39 45, long. 72, spoke barque Hellespont, from New York for Buenos Ayres.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Ontara, Sprague, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Minnie Griffing, Griffing, 4 days from Middletown, Conn., in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr E. H. Blockson, Blockson, 1 day from Delaney, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

*Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 15.—Four barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Minnie Reppher, with iron, for Philadelphia.

Major O'Reilley, with straw, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 15.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

Wasp; Camilla; and M. L. Wilcox, with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 16.—The barge Sarah Malloy, with coal for Baltimore, left yesterday.

L. S. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES, Del., Oct. 15.—Passed out this P. M., barque Sam Sheppard, for Cienfuegos, and brig Alta Vela, for Wilmington, N. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.

Barque Crusoe, for Delaware Breakwater in 10 days, was at Sagua 28th ult.

Barque Pasquali, La Nasa, hence, at New York 14th instant.

Barque White Cloud, Freeman, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.

Brig Renshaw, Sylvester, at Sagua 28th ult. for Delaware Breakwater.

Brig Sportsman, Morton, for Philadelphia in 5 days, was at Sagua 28th ult.

Brig Herald, Loughlin, hence, at St. Jago 24th ult.

Brig Circassian, Bunker, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 12th inst.

Brig Chimborazo, Coombs, from Lynn for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.

Brig Proteus, Drisko, hence, at Portsmouth 10th inst.

Brig Poinsett, Snow, was loading molasses at Havana 9th inst., for a port north of Hatteras at $4 25 per 110 gallons.

Schr Lizzie Batcheldor, on her way from Key West for Caibarien, was chartered at Havana to load 600 hhds. sugar at Caibarien for Portland, at $8 50.

Schr Hamburg, Sanborn, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 12th inst.

Schr Dirigo, Snow, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.

Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, hence, at Salem 12th instant.

Schrs L. & M. Reed, Steelman; A. H. Leaming, Brower; and Robin Hood, Adams, hence, at Washington, D. C., 14th inst.

Schr Mary and Frances, Boyle, hence, at Richmond 13th instant.

Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, cleared at Georgetown, D. C., 14th inst., for Galveston.

Schrs R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, and J. Maxfield, May, hence, at Boston 12th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Captain Woolsey, of pilot boat Fannie, No. 17, at New York, reports, 8th inst., 50 miles SE. by E. of the Highlands, saw the mast of a hermaphrodite brig broken off about 10 feet from the top, and apparently held fast to the wreck by the rigging; could also see the mainmast about 15 feet below the surface. She lies in the track of inward and outward bound vessels, and is very dangerous.

## EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street,
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH, Classical, and Commercial Institute, No. 1008 MT. VERNON Street. Preparation for business or college. 10 9 1m*

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 4053 CHESNUT Street.
10 1 1m* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST, ST. MARK'S (No. 1430 SPRUCE Street), can be seen from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaches the Organ, Piano, and Harmony. 10 9 stuth 2m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
PREPARATORY CLASS.—In response to many solicitations, this Class has been opened for those who desire to be fitted for entrance into the next regular class.
Apply to
10 1 1m HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A First-class Primary Department.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 420 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT CLAYMONT, Delaware, twenty miles from Philadelphia, on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Rev. J. STURGES PEARCE, Rector.
From Rev. Dr. Clemson, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Claymont.
"My acquaintance with the Rev. Mr. Pearce and his Boarding School has impressed me with his peculiar aptitude to manage boys, and make them happy in their school relations. My impression is that he is a successful teacher. "JOHN B. CLEMSON.
"Claymont, July 15, 1868."
From Rev. Charles Breck, Wilmington, Del.
"Trinity School, Claymont, has my full confidence, and most cheerfully do I recommend it as an institution combining all the refinement and cultivation of a Christian home with the most thorough discipline.
"A student in my charge, and placed there by me, improved to my entire satisfaction. "CHARLES BRECK,
"Rector of Trinity Church.
"

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1869.


## *THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.*

It is a great misfortune to the world that the policy of the Catholic Church is controlled entirely by a small body of Italian ecclesiastics, who contrive to retain all the highest offices of the Church, including the Popedom in their own hands, and who really know little or nothing about the requirements of the age in which they live. The men about the court of Rome exist in a little world of their own, and all their ideas are colored by surroundings that are as different as possible from those of the Catholic clergy in such countries as France, England, and the United States. As is always the case with men in such a situation, they are retrogressive rather than progressive, and they are utterly unable to comprehend the nature and extent of the antagonism to the Roman Church that exists outside of Italy. They do not know or care to know the strength of their enemies, and they resolutely prosecute a policy that binds hand and foot the zealous Catholics who are endeavoring to advance the interests of their religion in all parts of the world. The protest of Father Hyacinthe is an example of the dissatisfaction and disgust that exist among the intelligent Catholics who are out of the range of the Vatican influences, and who know by many and bitter experiences how mistaken many of the actions of the Pope and his counsellors are.

It was well understood that the great council called by the Pope is designed to ratify decisions already resolved upon, the principal dogmas to be asserted being the personal infallibility of the Pope and the assumption of the Virgin. It was a knowledge of the real character of the council that called forth the protest of Father Hyacinthe. We scarcely, however, expected that anything of the kind would be openly acknowledged at Rome, and it is certainly a remarkable example of the total inability of the rulers of the Church to comprehend the real situation, that the official organ of the Pope, the *Civitta Cattolica*, should say plainly, as it is reported to do by a cable despatch, "That the bishops have been summoned to the council not to deliberate on and decide questions by a vote of the majority, but to ratify decisions already resolved upon by the Sovereign and Infallible Pontiff."

The doctrine of the Church always has been that the decision of a universal council, after free and impartial discussion, was the voice of the Church. In such a council the Pope has but one voice and vote, the same as any other bishop, and it is essential that the most unrestrained freedom of debate should be allowed in order to make the conclusions of the council binding. If there is any restraint upon the discussions, if every member of the council is not allowed to speak his mind freely and to vote according to his conscience, there are hosts of Catholics who will refuse to recognize the decisions as being those of a real council of the Church. One prominent clergyman has already announced his position in clear, unmistakable terms, and if what the official organ of the Vatican Court says proves true, he will undoubtedly be joined by others whose love for the Church and faith in its doctrines cannot be disputed. A grand opportunity to establish its authority and influence more firmly than ever is apparently about to be thrown away by the Roman Church, and with the influences for good which it can readily wield, this course cannot but cause profound regret to impartial and right-minded men, whether Catholics or Protestants.

YESTERDAY the Commercial Convention which has been in session during the week at Louisville fixed to-day as the period of its final adjournment. A strong Southern feeling pervaded nearly all its proceedings. In discussing the Southern Pacific Railroad question, it decided, amid prolonged cheers, to favor the El Paso or extreme Southern route, which runs westward from the Rio Grand, near the boundary line dividing the United States from Mexico, while the route of the thirty-fifth parallel, which was so enthusiastically condemned, is in about the same latitude as Newbern, N. C., Chattanooga, Memphis, and Fort Smith. The former is especially advantageous to the interests of the Gulf States, while the latter would more nearly approximate a line run through the central portion of the entire body of Commonwealths classified as Southern States. Reports were also adopted favoring the establishment of steamship lines between Europe and Southern ports, and various other propositions deemed useful to Southern interests were approved. As the South is now an integral portion of the Union, the increase of her prosperity will prove useful to the entire nation, and it will therefore be gladly noted by all other sections: but at the same time the bitter memories of the war are not sufficiently subdued to make the American people anxious to shower benefits upon the Gulf States at the expense of Northern tax-payers.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* labors under a ludicrous misconception of the difficulty at the meeting of the Return Judges in this city. It alleges that that body manipulated the vote for Governor so as to largely increase Geary's majority and thus overcome, unjustly, the rural majority for Packer, and it announces in a Bombastes Furioso double-leaded leader that this alleged outrage will be prevented, even "*if a second Buckshot war must summon to Harrisburg on Inauguration Day our sturdy yeomanry by the ten thousand.*" This is spicy reading for the disappointed patrons of the *Patriot*, but it will find few recruits for its proposed rebellion. The nation has had quite enough of such campaigns, and it would be the poorest kind of a speculation to buy buckshot in expectation of a rise.

THE REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH in Ohio is unexpectedly complete. They have not only elected their Gubernatorial candidate by a large majority, but obtained control of the Legislature, and thus secured the ratification of the new Constitutional amendment. This result is due in a large measure to the manner in which the campaign was conducted and the issues it involved. The nomination of Pendleton by the Democracy led to a square fight on the old party issues, which were earnestly and ably discussed by the best orators of both parties, and the people have shown that they are as ready now as ever to repudiate repudiation, to ratify reconstruction, and to renounce rebellion.

THE POLITICAL situation in France is anomalous. While the Emperor has approved the modification of the old Imperial system, he has refused to define the extent of the regained liberties of the people, and the London *Times* charges that his confidants act "as if no change had occurred, and none was intended; as if personal rule were now, and might be expected forever to be, what it has been in the worst times." The Emperor appears to be determined to retain a controlling influence over all important popular movements, and he is making himself more unpopular than ever by his tortuous policy.

### *THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.*

Turner Brothers & Co. send us a number of the November magazines.

*The Galaxy* has the following articles:—"Susan Fielding." By Mrs. Edwards. Chapters xxxiii, xxxiv, xxxv. With an illustration. "The Prince Suwarof." By Jacob Spahn. "The English Universities." By Justin McCarthy. "Put Yourself in His Place." By Charles Reade. Chapters xx, xxi, and xxii. With an illustration. "The Fire-Fiend." By Eugene Benson. "Imperialism in America." By L. "How the Blood Circulates." By J.C. Dalton, M. D. "Over and Under." By M. R. W. "The Play of the Period." By Richard Grant White. "An Editor's Tale." The Turkish Bath. By Anthony Trollope. "The Galaxy Miscellany." "Drift Wood." By Philip Quilibet. "Literature and Art." "Nebulæ." By the editor.

*Putnam's* presents the following table of contents: "Gateways to the Pole," with diagrams, Prof. T. B. Maury; "Lady Cinella," parts ii and iii, Edward Spencer; "Calypso," E. Fawcett; "Leaves from a Publisher's Letter-Book"—II, G. P. Putnam; "Hellenic Nationality and the East," Karl Blind; "The Radical Duke," G. M. Towle: "Indian Summer," James M. Trimble; "Tent-Life in Kamchatka," Geo. Kennan; "The New Fuel," W. B. Redfield; "Contemporary French Literature," I, Elie Reclus; "To-Day," a romance—ch. xi—xix, R. B. Kimball; "Overweighted," Mrs. J. G. Austin; "Brevities"—Fine Arts of Society, Dress, Lucy Fountain; "Literature at Home;" "Fine Arts;" "Table Talk;" "Literature, Art, and Science Abroad;" "Current Events;" "Publisher's Table;" "Alphabetical List of New Publications for Two Months."

*Godey's Lady's Book* is handsomely illustrated by a pretty steel engraving entitled "The Two Friends," a number of fashion and pattern plates, and other artistic designs. The literary contents of this old-established favorite is, as usual, up to a high standard of excellence, and it well merits its reputation as a first-class periodical, devoted to the interests of the fair sex.

*The Lady's Friend* has a steel engraving entitled "The Sisters," pictorial descriptions of the latest fashions, and an entertaining selection of reading matter in prose and verse, with useful household receipts, directions for needlework, and other matters that ladies are particularly interested in.

*Arthur's Home Magazine* is illustrated by a number of attractive engravings, and it presents an interesting variety of articles suitable for home reading.

*The Children's Hour* has a selection of pictures, stories, and verses that will please the little ones.

*Once-a-Month* is judiciously made up of first-class original and selected articles, and it is an excellent little magazine of entertaining reading to slip in the pocket for perusal at leisure moments.

Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. also send us *Every Saturday* for October 23.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—THE TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN'S), corner of WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets, is open for Divine Service every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Princeton, will occupy the pulpit until the return of the Pastor.
Strangers and all others are cordially invited to attend. 9 25 8tt*

☞ THE REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, REV. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., and Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., will address a meeting to be held in the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of the Evangelical Education Society. A collection will be taken up. *

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. E. B. RAFFENSPERGER, of Chambersburg, is expected to preach in this church on next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. *

☞ THE REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., of New York, will preach in ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Philadelphia, in behalf of the Evangelical Education Society, on Sunday morning, the 17th inst. A collection will be taken up for a pressing need. *

☞ SECOND REFORMED CHURCH.—Rev. C. D. KELLOGG, of Bacon Hill, N. Y., will preach in the SECOND REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown, To-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School exercises at 2 o'clock. *

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut.—Rev. JAMES H. MARK, of San Francisco, will preach in this Church To-morrow, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 8½ P. M. *

☞ "DURABLE RICHES."—REV. DR. MARCH will preach on this subject To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All persons cordially invited. *

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth, will be reopened for Divine service To-morrow, 17th inst. Rev. W. D. HOWARD, D. D., of Pittsburg, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., at 7½ o'clock P. M. *

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street.
REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ
will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above WALLACE, Rev. I. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. *

☞ LUTHERBAUM, TWELFTH AND OXFORD Streets, Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor. 10½, "Christ—Did He come, or is it fancy?" 7½, "What's better than life?" *

☞ ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below Walnut.—Service To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. M. BUTLER, D. D. Prayer meeting Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock. *

☞ UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN, Rev. S. FARRINGTON.—Subject of lecture to-morrow evening, "Constantine, the patron of Christianity." Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. *

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. ALBERT BARNES will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, at 7½ P. M. Subject—"The Intermediate State." *

☞ THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. CHARLES WADSWORTH, D. D., will preach To-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JAMES NEILL; at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. C. H. PAYNE. *

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. R. W. HUMPHREYS, Pastor, 10½ and 7½. Strangers invited. *


STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

ARE NOW DISPLAYING

WINTER CLOAKINGS,

IN ASSORTMENT UNSURPASSED IN THE COUNTRY.

Black Astrachans.
White Astrachans.
Brown Astrachans.
Black Caracullas.
Colored Caracullas.
Black Beaver Cloths.
Colored Beaver Cloths.
Black Chinchillas.
White Chinchillas.
Colored Chinchillas.
Fur Beavers.
English Caracullas.
Black Velveteens.
Colored Velveteens.
Scarlet Cloths.
Blue Cloths.
White Cloths.
Fancy Cloths, in colors.

SCOTCH PLAID CLOAKINGS,
In all the Clan Styles.

Many of the above are of our own direct Importation, and we are thereby enabled to sell the finest products of foreign looms at much less than the usual retail prices.

Waterproof Cloakings.

Four Hundred Pieces of the best makes of Waterproofs, in Black and White, Brown, Gold-Mixed and Fancy Styles.

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WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, October 18,

THE GREATEST BARGAINS

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DRESS GOODS

THEY HAVE EVER OFFERED.

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NEW RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE!!

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ON MONDAY NEXT, October 18,

A LARGE AND VERY DESIRABLE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Complete in all Departments, comprising:

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS!
WOOLLENS AND FLANNELS!
DOMESTICS! NOTIONS!
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES!
HOSIERY AND GLOVES!
RIBBONS AND RIBBON VELVETS!

All goods cheerfully shown and inspection invited.

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ALMERIA GRAPES,

JUST ARRIVED,

IN LARGE BUNCHES.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE.—Good workers, sold for want of use only. Apply at Stables of Knickerbocker Ice Company, TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets. 10 6 1mrp*

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THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

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THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.

The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCE MEAT, so universally known all over the country.

JOSHUA WRIGHT,

S. W. CORNER

FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN,

PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 10 8 1trp

HOVER'S PATENT

Combination Sofa Bed

Is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,

OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,

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REBUILT! REDECORATED! RESTOCKED!

# COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,

Respectfully announce that they are through with the rebuilding and other very great improvements to their Store; that they have a much larger and finer stock than ever; and that they extend an invitation to all to examine these efforts of the past three months.

IN THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Lyons Silk Poplins,
Rich Silk Epinglines,
Double Cord Epinglines,
French Satines,
French Wool Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Best Black Silks, Etc. Etc.

CLOAK AND SHAWL ROOM.

Winter Cloaks,
Waterproof Wraps,
Paisley Shawls,
Carriage Shawls,
Opera S hawls,
Promenade Shawls, Etc. Etc.

COMPLETE MOURN ING DEPARTMENT.

Black Silk-face d Poplins,
Black Silk Epinglines,
Black Velour Ottomans,
Black Empress Cloths,
Black French Merin os.
Black Mohairs, Alpacas,
Black English Crapes,
Black Crape Veils,
Black Crape Collars, Gloves, Etc.,
Black and Whi te Silks.

LINENS! FLANNELS! SHIRTINGS! SHEETINGS!

Belgian Flax Table Damasks,
Enduring Loom Table Diaper,
Table Napkins, Doylies,
Best Makes rish Linens.
Crumb Cloths, Pillow Linens,
Full White Flannel Stock,
Fancy Shirting Flannels,
Heavy wills, all Colors,
Every Description Domestic Goods.

CLOAKING AND CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT.

Astrachans,
Caracullas,
Plushes,
Beavers,
Lyons Velvets,
Velveteens,
Cassimeres,
Vestings,
Linings, Etc. Etc.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Garibaldis,
Bismarks,
Boys' Suits,
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EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS.

Embroidered Cabinet Organ Covers,
Embroidered Melodeon Covers,
mbroidered Table Covers,
In all Colors and Qualities.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, COVERLETS, ETC.

Cheap Blankets,
Extra Fine Blankets,
Low-priced Quilts,
Finest Marseilles do.,
Woollen Coverlets, Etc.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, COLLARS, CUFFS, ETC.

Best Kid Gloves Cotton Hosiery,
Linen Collars, Cuffs, Lace Collars,
Roman Scarfs, Bows, Ties, Etc. Etc. Etc.,

With other goods, making a very fresh, full, and complete stock at very low prices, and worthy the examination of every buyer.

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# NEW CARPETINGS.

## J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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FALL IMPORTATION.

FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS

DESIGNED BY THE BEST ARTISTS IN PARIS, FOR SALE ONLY BY US, AND AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

6-4 VELVETS.

NEW AND ELEGANT ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN J. CROSSLEYS & SONS' 6-4 VELVETS FOR PARLORS, WITH BORDER STO MATCH, EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

Novelties in ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS in the Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Persian, Alhambra, Illuminated, and other styles, in entirely new and original drawings.

ALSO,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS FOR HALL AND STAIRS

ALL WIDTHS. WITH BORDERS TO MATCH.

1000 PIECES NEW TAPESTRIES.

JUST OPENED, 1000 PIECES OF ALL THE NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES FOR THE SEASON, AT

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No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING

JOB LOTS FROM AUCTION.

100 pieces Dress Goods, at 31, 35, and 37 cents, cost over 60 to import.
Also, elegant Silk Epinglines, a specialty in Black Silks.
BLACK SILKS, CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
BLACK SILKS, LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
PONSON'S SATIN FINISH BLACK SILKS.
KID GLOVES.
100 dozen elegant shades Kid Gloves, $1.
100 dozen genuine Jouvin Kid, new colors.
A specialty, OUR $1 KID GLOVES.
Opened on Monday,
SILK FANS—IVORY AND SATIN FANS.
Over 700 Sample Fans, an importer's stock of samples. Largest and most complete assortment ever offered in the city, at less than half price.
Also, sample lots of
HANDSOME ASTRACAN AND CLOTH SATCHELS.
Also, sample lot of
HAIR BRUSHES.
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GENUINE FARINA COLOGNE.
Also, full lines of Ladies', Gents', and Children's
UNDERWEAR, AT REDUCED PRICES.
1000 dozen Linen Napkins.
Loom and Damask Table Linens.
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Richardson's Medium and Fine Linens.
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New Hamburg Edgings.
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Waterproof Cleakings.

HDKFS. HDKFS. HDKFS.

The cheapest 25 cent Hdkfs. ever offered.
Lace Border Handkerchiefs.
Novelties in Lace Goods. 10 12 tuws3trp

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Have in store a great variety of SHAWLS, at the lowest prices—

LONG BROCHE, OPEN CENTRES.
LONG BROCHE, FILLED CENTRES.
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SQUARE BROCHE, FILLED CENTRES.
LONG BLACK THIBET.
STRIPE BLANKET SHAWLS.
RICH PLAID BLANKET SHAWLS.
DOLANS LA DEDOUINES.
LANDENBERGER'S ARABS.

FASHIONABLE PLUSHES.

SILK PLUSHES, all colors.
STRIPE ROMAN SATINS, FOR SASHES AND TRIMMINGS.
ROMAN SCARFS AND TIES.
4-4 SILK VELVETS.

SILK-FINISH VELVETEENS. 9 13 tuthsmrp

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IRISH POPLINS.

IRISH POPLINS.

OPENED THIS MORNING,

2000 Yards of Irish Poplins.

Equal ., at $2 per yard, in all the choice shades. Also,
5000 yards at $1·50 per yard, worth $2.

These goods are worthy the attention of the ladies, as they are less than gold cost, at

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S

CHEAP STORE,

No. 7 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

ELEGANT SILK-FACED POPLINS.

ELEGANT RICH PLAID POPLINS.

Elegant Empress Wool Poplins, only 75 cents.
In fact, the largest stock of FINE DRESS GOODS will be found at

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ONE-PRICE STORE,

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EIGHTH STREET EMPORIUM FOR

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

OPENED THIS MORNING,

BLACK GROS GRAIN AT $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN AT $1·75.
HEAVY AND RICH AT $2.
The best $2 Black Silk in the city. Admitted by all to be the cheapest Black Silk offered this Fall.

Also, a full line of pure LYONS BLACK SILKS, up to $6 per yard, at

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S

SILK STORE,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

DEMONSTRATION IN

VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS

Handsome Silk Finish at 75, 87c., $1, and $1·25.
Lyons Silk Finish, equal to Ponson's.
Velvet, wide, at $1·50, $2, $2·50, $3, $3·50.

THE CHEAPEST GOODS YET OFFERED.

ALL THE ABOVE AT

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ARABS! ARABS!! ARABS!!!

GAY STRIPE SHAWLS.
GAY PLAID LONG SHAWLS.
MIXED LONG SHAWLS—Neat Borders.
MIXED LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
CHILDREN'S LONG SHAWLS.
MISSES' SQUARE SHAWLS.
BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

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DIAMONDS,

JEWELRY,

FINE WATCHES,

FANCY GOODS,

NEW BRONZES.

# BAILEY & CO.,

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

New Fall Importations Now Open.

FINE SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

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TWELFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

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N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

Will open on MONDAY MORNING, from New York Auction Sales and other sources:—
Several Job Lots of Linen Goods under regular prices.
Linen Huckaback, unbleached, 12½c. a yard.
Scotch Diaper, all linen, 16c. a yard.
Linen Towels, 12½c.
Linen Huckaback Towels, large size, at 20, 23, 25, and 31 cents.
Cheap lots of Damask Towels at 25, 38, 40, and 50c.
Job lots of Linen Napkins at $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2 25, $2·50, and $3 a dozen.
Scotch Diaper by the piece at $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25, up to $5 apiece.
Linen Bird-eye, for aprons, fine qualities, at very low prices.
Marseilles Quilts at $4, $5, $6, $6 50, up to $12.
Colored Marseilles Quilts, a cheap lot, at $1·50 ps.
BLANKETS — BLANKETS.—A large assortment of Blankets at the very lowest market prices.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Flannels—Flannels.—15 bales all-wool and Domet Flannels, bought for cash, under regular prices. All-wool Flannels, at 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50c.
Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels.
Domet Flannels, 12½, 18¾, 25, 31, 37½, 44, and 50 cents a yard.
Red and grey plain and twilled Flannels.
Plaid and Shirting Flannels, etc. etc.
Canton Flannels, 12½, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, up to 50 cents a yard.
Black Alpacas, at 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 69, 75, 80, 90c. and $1.
Black Silks, Black Silks, at $2, $2 25, $2 50, up to $3·50 a yard.
A cheap lot of Plaid Poplins, at 25 cents a yard.
Plaid Poplins, at 65, 75c., $1, up to $1·50 a yard.
Stripe Poplins, at 75c. a yard.
Black Velveteens, at very low prices.
Irish Roll Poplins, $1·25 a yard.
From New York, 5000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, bought for cash, under regular prices.
Dimity Bands, Guipure Bands, Infants' Waists, Registered Edgings, Coventry Ruffings, etc., etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Underwear.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Underwear.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves, etc.
Children's Hosiery and Gloves, etc.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, choice colors.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs, all linen, 8, 10, 11, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 31c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, etc., etc. 10 16 sw2t

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Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

Has now in stock a splendid assortment of

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Embracing
VELOUR OTTOMANS,
VELOUR RUSSE,
SILK EPINGLINES,
SILK CHAIN PLAID POPLINS, PLAID SERGES, TARTAN PLAIDS, JASPE POPLINS, SILK STRIPE POPLINS.

PIM BROS. & CO.

FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS, in all colors, MERINOES, in all shades and qualities, including the new color,

BLEU LURNIERE. (9 11 5p

BRIDAL VEIL ILLUSION.
Just received, one case of 8-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Silk Illusion, at 90, 95c., and $1·20 per yard, which is very much under usual prices.

WHITE TARLATAN MUSLIN.

A lot for 8¼ a piece, or 28c. a yard.
A lot for $5 a piece, or 35c. a yard.
We have also arsenic green, cherry, wine, rose, yellow, blue.

KNITTED TIDIES.

Just received, nearly 100 dozen round Tidies, from 25c. to 75c., probably the only lot in America. Prices very low.

LADIES' LINEN HDKFS.

One lot 86 dozen, very superior, for 25c.
One lot 60 dozen, very superior, for 31c.

45-INCH SOFT CAMBRIC MUSLIN.
45-INCH SOFT CAMBRIC MUSLIN.

Invite especial attention to many qualities much better than usual for the price, at

WORNE'S

LACE, EMBROIDERY, AND WHITE GOODS STORE, 11 No. 8 N. EIGHTH Street.

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## FARIES & WARNER,

No. 223 N. NINTH STREET,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

Black Alpaca Poplins, 37½c.; bargain.
Double warp black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69, 75c., etc.
Black Mohairs, 88, $1, $1·25, and $1·50.
Rich Plaid Poplins, 75c., worth $1.
All-wool and Silk and Wool Poplins.
Scarlet and White French Merinos.
Silk face Velveteens from auction.
Black and White Plaid Long Shawls, $4·50.
Marseilles Quilts, direct from Importer.
100 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.
Waterproofs, cheapest in the city.
Waterproofs at $1, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·62½c.
Misses' Hemstitched Linen Hdkfs., 12½c.
All-wool Blankets, $4·50 to $12.
Scarlet Sacque Flannels, 50, 60, 65c.
Canton Flannels, 12½, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28c., etc.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Ballardvale Flannel, 40c.
100 dozen Ladies' Silk Gloves, 25c.

MERINO GOODS.

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·62½, $1·75, $1·87½, $2.
Ladies' Merino Pants.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75, 85 cents, $1, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·62½, $1·75, $2, etc.
Boys' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75c.
Misses' Merino Vests, all sizes.
Ladies' and Misses' Balbriggan Hosiery.
Gents' super stout Half-Hose, 30 and 37½c.
Muslins at greatly reduced prices.
Fast color Calicoes, 12½c.
New Fall Delaines, 22c.

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No. 223 N. NINTH STREET,

It ABOVE RACE.

## E. R. LEE,

NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

IS NOW OPENING

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN

BLACK SILKS

EVER OFFERED.

BLACK SILKS, all grades.
BONNETT'S SATIN FINISH TAFFETAS, ETC.
HANDSOME CORDED POPLINS, heavy.

ALSO,

PREMIUM ROCHDALE BLANKETS,

11 5p BELOW MARKET PRICES.

NOW OPENING

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EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,

No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Four doors above Arch street:

BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
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BONNET VELVETS, SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS, BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,

All which I offer at the lowest prices.

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No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,

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BEING

**Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,**

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

*The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.*

**BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.**

NUMBER CCXLV.

*How the Election Returns were received in Mauch Chunk, and how they affected the*

**GREAT MAUCH CHUNKER.**

Asa is counting his campaign expenses when he is disturbed by a noise in the street, mixed with the sounds of "The State Loyal."

He calls Chloe and inquires of her the cause of the shouting out of doors. She replies that "It's dem brack Republicans, sayin' dat Geary am elected."

He is unable to proceed further with the reckoning. No matter what the cost now.

The noise increases, and Asa becomes more sensible that he is not the man.

Indeed, he is satisfied of it.

He thinks he will open the window, and see if the lights are burning in the "Packer Guards." The headquarters are deserted.

Maddened by all of the circumstances, he puts on his overcoat

and flies from his home and neighborhood,

resolved hereafter to lead a hermit's life in one of his own coal mines.

## CARICATURES.

**Humorous Publications, Old and New.**

In the London *Daily News* we find the following:—

Caricature publications have recently increased in number, and a new variety of the art has been introduced. Two of our weekly comic contemporaries (the *Tomahawk* and *Vanity Fair*) have distinguished themselves by their colored cartoons; but it is not alone the color which makes a difference between these designs and those of *Punch*. They belong to a distinct school, the most prominent feature of which is a kind of phantasmagoric extravagance. The pictures in both the periodicals to which we allude are very clever, but they are not agreeable. The coloring is often lurid, and the compositions are frequently pervaded by a grimness of conception and a wild grotesqueness of detail that are anything but laughter-moving.

The prevalence of this species of art in periodicals specially designed for light entertainment is another fact proving the decay of genial humor which we lamented some time back. If we refer to the earlier volumes of *Punch*, the colored designs of the *Tomahawk* and *Vanity Fair* seem in the comparison like episodes in Holbein's "Dance of Death." We are getting saturnine and savage in our playful moods, and strike as hard with the crayon as with a stiletto.

This is the more to be regretted because caricature has long been popular with the English people, and is likely to continue so, and we are sorry to see it perverted from its original and genuine purpose of giving amusement by a droll presentation of persons and things, and satirising the follies of the day with tartness, yet without malevolence. Glance over the caricatures copied in Mr. Thomas Wright's "Caricature History of the Georges," and it will be seen that moodiness was at no time one of the characteristics of the art, though the manner of the art has varied greatly from age to age. Grotesque pictorial satires on men and manners were familiar to our ancestors even in the middle ages, and they were very popular in the time of the Commonwealth. At the later period they were generally produced in Holland, and it was not until the epoch of the South Sea bubble that we had any native artists of this description.

One of the earliest was also one of the greatest—Hogarth. That memorable humorist first became famous as a designer of caricatures, and it was the rage for the bubble companies which called forth his powers. The style of Hogarth was very different from that of some of our modern draughtsmen. That he struck hard we all know; that he had great tragic power is also very certain; but he had plenty of hearty, enjoyable humor as well. So with those who followed him. The men who satirised Sir Robert Walpole, Bolingbroke, Pulteney, Bute, Chatham, Wilkes, and the other prominent politicians of the earlier Georgian era, were artists in whom humor and good humor were alike conspicuous; at any rate such were the prevailing characteristics of their works, though they may occasionally have been guilty of a little coarse personality.

It is remarkable, too, how much ingenuity, invention, and witty application there is in these old caricatures. Many would do no discredit to the comic press of the present day, and some are in the highest degree excellent. In the reign of George III, a race of caricaturists arose, some of whom acquired a reputation which lasts, and will continue to last. Gillray, Rowlandson, and Sayer—especially the two first—are great names, even to us, and their works command a high price. The main subjects of their pencils were the younger Pitt and, Burke, Sheridan, Shelburne, North, Dundas, Warren Hastings, Grattan, Horne Tooke, Dr. Price, the Prince Regent and his feminine favorites, and not unfrequently the King and Queen themselves. These three eminent artists, in fact, represent the middle Georgian era, the ten years of George IV's reign being commemorated by another set of men.

With Gillray a more elaborate style of art came in than had prevailed in the times of the two first Georges (always excepting the great works of Hogarth), but the manner, or the spirit, was coarser. Still, these productions had not the gloomy character of the colored cartoons of to-day, and they were distinguished by much witty and humorous conception. Perhaps the worst thing that can be said against them is that they encouraged to a ridiculous extent the anti-Gallican feelings of the English people during the war with Bonaparte, supported the extravagant and absolutist policy of the Government, and developed to the most monstrous proportions the national spirit of brag. Under these influences the comic art of the latter years of George III became vulgarized and impoverished; yet, considering the circumstances of the time, a different course was hardly to be anticipated.

A very different feeling, however, was expressed by some of the younger men of the regency; and one in particular, who is still living and working among us, and whose face strikes our eyes in the photographic windows with a look of vigorous shrewdness that seems to defy time and change, bent all his powers between fifty and sixty years ago to the reform of political and social abuses. We allude, of course, to George Cruikshank. No modern man has caught so much of the genius of Hogarth, both in its comic and its tragic elements, as this gifted designer; and to what he may have remotely derived from his great predecessor he has added many qualities of his own. The gallery of his own productions, which he opened at Exeter Hall about six years ago, bore wonderful testimony to the fecundity of his genius, the variety of his powers, and the industry of his life. He must always be remembered as one of the leading popular artists of the nineteenth century; and when we look at the morbid cleverness of some of our rising artists, we long for a little of the healthy jollity of Cruikshank's best days, ere he was given up to the illustration of dreary moral platitudes as to the unadvisability of consuming your liver with gin, or murdering your wife with a bottle. Leech was another humorist of the most delightful kind; so is Mr. Tenniel, when he likes it; and so is Mr. Richard Doyle, though his modesty keeps him so much in the background. Will not the last-named gentlemen again come forward and give us something to look at more pleasant than moribund Emperors and phantasmal scenes?

## Mean Men.

I've known some very mean men in my time. There was Deacon Overreach, now, he was so mean that he always carried a hen in his gig box when he travelled, to pick up the oats his horse wasted in the manger, and lay an egg for his breakfast in the morning. And then there was Hugo Himmelman, who made his wife dig potatoes to pay for the marriage license. I must tell you that story of Hugo, for it's not a bad one; and good stories, like good potatoes, ain't as plenty as they used to be when I was a boy. Hugo is a neighbor of mine, though considerable older than I be, and a mean neighbor he is, too. Well, when he was going to get married to Gretchen Kolp, he goes down to Parson Rogers, at Digby, to get a license.

"Parson," said he, "what's the price of a license?"

"Six dollars," said he.

"Six dollars!" said Hugo, "that's a dreadful sight of money! Couldn't you take no less?"

"No," said he, "that's what they cost me to the Secretary's office at Halifax."

"Well, how much do you ax for publishing in church, then?"

"Nothing," says the parson.

"Well," says Hugo," "that's so cheap I can't expect you to give no change back. I think I'll be published. How long does it take?"

"Three Sundays."

"Three Sundays!" says Hugo; "well, that's a long time, too. But three Sundays only make a fortnight, after all; two for the covers and one for the inside, like; and six dollars is a great sum of money for a poor man to throw away. I must wait."

So off he went a jogging towards home, feeling as mean as a new-sheared sheep, when all at once a bright thought came into his head, and back he went as fast as his horse could carry him.

"Parson," says he, "I've changed my mind. Here's the six dollars; I'll tie the knot to-night with my tongue that I can't untie with my teeth."

"Why, what in natur' is the meanin' of all this?" says the parson.

"Why," says Hugo, "I've been cipherin' it out in my head, and its cheaper than publishing bans, after all. You see, sir, its potato-diggin' time; if I wait to be called in church, her father will have her work for nothing; and as hands are scarce and labor big, if I marry her to-night, she can begin to dig our own to-morrow, and that will pay for the license, and just seven shillings over; for there ain't a man in all Clements that can dig and carry as many bushels in a day as Gretchen can. And, besides, fresh wives, like fresh servants, work like smoke at first, but they get sarcy and lazy arter a while."

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
THE OPENING LECTURE OF THE FIRST SERIES
BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,
On TUESDAY EVENING, October 19,
Subject—"WHITED SEPULCHRES"
(An Insight into Modern Life at Salt Lake City).

To be followed by
R. J. DE CORDOVA, Oct. 21—"The Sham Family at Home."
MISS OLIVE LOGAN, Oct. 25—"Girls."
R. J. DE CORDOVA, Oct. 27—"Our New Clergyman."
HON. S. S. COX, Nov. 29—"New England Transcendentalism."
HON. CHARLES SUMNER, Dec. 1—"Caste."
REV. ROBERT COLLYER, D. D., Dec. 3—"Clear Grit."
MARK TWAIN, Dec. 7—"Sandwich Islands."
R. J. DE CORDOVA, Dec. 9—"Whiffin vs. Sniffin."
WENDELL PHILLIPS, Dec. 16—"Daniel O'Connell."

SCALE OF PRICES.
Admission to each Lecture, 50c.; Reserved Seats 75c.; Admission to Amphitheatre, 25c. Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P.M. 10 13

SPECIAL.
Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50 cents.
(Tickets for Family Circle ready on Saturday morning.)

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 233 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th instant.

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment.

Subscription Books will be opened October 1 and closed November 1 next.

10 8 31 CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 206½ WALNUT Street.

Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Stees, dated July 18, 1866, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 24 tf

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.
10 4 11t J. W. McALLISTER Secretary.

☞ ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of THE UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION will be held at the rooms, corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. All interested are urgently invited to be present. JOHN H. ATWOOD,
10 15 4t* Secretary.

☞ THE GREAT FAIR IN AID OF THE ORPHANS' HOME AT GERMANTOWN, Oct. 18 to 30, inclusive, at HORTICULTURAL HALL.

Tickets—Season, $1; Single admission, 25c.; Minors' season, 50c.; do. single admission, 15c.

Inaugural Festival at Academy of Music, MONDAY Evening, Oct 18. See amusement column. [10 14 thsm 3t

☞ HOUSE OF REFUGE.—APPLICATIONS for the situation of ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND TEACHER in the White Department of the new House of Refuge will be received by the undersigned until the 24th instant.

The salary is liberal.
JAMES J. BARCLAY, Chairman, etc.,
No. 219 S. SIXTH Street.
October 13. 10 13 wfm 3t

☞ COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
9 22 tf Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ R E M O V A L.

THE PHILADELPHIA
SAVING FUND SOCIETY
Commenced business at its
NEW OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, 11th inst 10 12 1m

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 824 CHESNUT Street. 2 6

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

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It is an admitted fact that the
MORNING GLORY
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keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them. BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
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CAPITAL, £3,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
9 5 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

☞ CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

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**Perfection in Clothing**

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PERFECTION IN MATERIALS.

Magnificent English Plaids,
Genuine Scotch Plaids,
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All other colors of Devonshire Kerseys,
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All of the finest quality.

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With the very best workmen in this country in every department of our business, with such eminent cutters as Rockhill, Purnell,
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Nobody can excel ROCKHILL & WILSON.

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Our Harvard and Oxford Coats,
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Our Drab Devonshire Coats of Kersey,
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Are altogether unsurpassed.

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Notwithstanding the
Elegance of our store, the
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Of all our workmen,
Our facilities are such that we can offer our splendid FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

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**FULL AND HALF-BOUND**
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IT HAS THE NEW NEEDLE-HOLDER.
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*The largest piece of work will pass under it.*
*It will Sew the Finest and most Delicate Fabric*
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*Pass over Seams, or Turn Corners Perfectly.*
IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT, TUCK AND GATHER.

All machines finished in the highest degree of the art.
All Cabinet Furniture of the most beautiful and chaste designs.

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Is fully warranted in every particular. Full instructions furnished by obliging and experienced lady operators at the residence of a purchaser.
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## OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

### Our House.

Be true to yourself at the start, young man,
Be true to yourself and God;
Ere you build your house, mark well the spot,
Test all the ground, and build you not
On the sand or shaken sod.

Dig, dig the foundations deep, young man;
Plant firmly the outer wall;
Let the props be strong, and the roof be high,
With an open turret toward the sky,
Through which heaven's dews may fall.

Let this be the room of the soul, young man,
When shadows shall herald care,
A chamber with never roof or thatch
To hinder the light, or door or latch
To shut in the spirit prayer!

Build slow and sure—'tis for life, young man,
A life that outlives the breath,
For who shall gainsay the Holy word?
"Their works do follow them," saith the Lord,
"Therein there is no death."

Build deep, and high, and broad, young man,
As the needful case demands;
Let your title-deeds be clear and bright,
Till you enter your claim to the Lord of Light,
For the house not made with hands.

### Expensive Funerals.

About the saddest sight that can be seen in the streets of New York—if only one chooses to look at it in the right light—is a trades' union or benevolent society funeral. It is sad, because it causes such a waste of money. We see one of these funerals every day from our window, on an average—and our window is not a particularly good place for funerals either—so that the whole number of them in the course of a year must be very large. The last one which we saw has just gone by, and it was a fair specimen of all the rest. First came a band of music, for which $75 had been paid; then a procession of four hundred and thirty men, each of whom had lost half a day's work, equal to $860; then came the hearse and thirty-five carriages, which cost $200; making the cost of the funeral, exclusive of the coffin, grave, etc., $1135. Now all of this, with the exception of the half-day's work lost by each man, came out of the treasury of the trade-union of which the deceased was a member, and had the four hundred and thirty men chosen to work that half-day and place the money in their treasury, for the benefit, if need be, of the widow and family of their deceased brother, would it not have been wiser?—*American Baptist.*

## SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

### METHODIST.

—The late John Dempster, of California, left $20,000 for the purpose of founding a Methodist Theological Seminary on that coast.

—At the recent session of the Central Ohio Conference, besides those received into full connection, three ministers from the United Brethren in Christ were received.

—The munificent gift of $20,000 by Mr. Thomas Beaver, of Danville, Pa., to Dickinson College, is to establish a new professorship, the Department of Biblical Literature.

—The venerable Dr. Peter Cartwright, at the Illinois Conference session which closed last week, received the appointment of conference missionary. He is eighty-six years old.

—The Rev. A. J. Brill, of the American Wesleyan Church, and the Rev. Enoch Holland, of the Methodist Protestant Church, have recently been received into the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the former by the Wisconsin Conference and the latter by the Upper Iowa Conference.

—The *Methodist Recorder* of England is discussing the question whether travelling preachers are to be allowed to travel on velocipedes on the Sabbath day to their places of service. The editor is inclined to allow it, unless there be danger that their example shall give license to others to break the Sabbath by riding for pleasure.

—The following resolution was passed at the last session of the East Genesee Conference, by the favorable votes of thirty-one ministers, including two presiding elders:—

*Resolved*, That we disapprove of Freemasonry.

1. Because it creates disaffection and division in our charges and in our churches.

2. Because its associations do not aid religiously, and are derogatory to a holy ministry.

3. Because preference, position, or gain is held out as an incentive to become Masons directly or indirectly, and both sometimes.

4. Because no holy minister of Christ can affiliate with any organization which ejects the name of Christ, virtually denying Jesus, without being demoralized, and degrading his holy calling.

5. Because it brings Christians into juxtaposition and affinity with all classes of men, of whatever "business, religion, or nation, frowning upon all exclusiveness."

6. Because Masonic love and sympathy toward a brother take the precedence of the love of Christ.

7. Because "Masonic oaths, obligations, and penalties are not reconcilable to the laws of morality, of Christianity, or of the land."

### BAPTIST.

—The Rev. Dr. H. B. Hackett has accepted the chair of New Testament Exegesis in the Rochester Theological Seminary.

—A writer in the *Louisiana Baptist* says the 1000 colored Baptists in that State at the close of the war have increased since to 10,000.

—The *Central Baptist* says:—"Not more than two dozen Baptist ministers in Missouri are wholly given to preaching. Not more than two dozen out of 700 Baptist churches in Missouri have service every Sunday."

—The Central Union Baptist Association of Pennsylvania recently received a lady as one of their delegates, and passed the following resolution on the subject:—

*Whereas*, Some surprise was expressed at the appointment of a sister delegate to this body,

*Resolved*, That we regard such appointment as proper, and we will welcome our sisters—"Last at the cross and first at the sepulchre"—to seats in our body.

—We are glad to hear of the success of the theological department of Oberlin College, under the instruction of Presidents Finney and Fairchild, and Professors Morgan and Mead. The number of students this year is nearly double what it was last year, and considerable progress is making in collecting the $50,000 fund proposed for its support. In the town of Oberlin nearly $20,000 have been pledged.—*Independent.*

—Mr. Spurgeon asserts that in England open communion churches prosper greatly. This seems to be true to some extent in our own country. Some of the Baptist churches in North Carolina, which act upon this principle, are enjoying revivals and increasing in numbers. A new Baptist church has been organized at Fort Smith, Arkansas. The exclusion of a member of the old church because he communed with his wife at a Methodist church set this enterprise in motion.

### CATHOLIC.

—The *Irish Churchman* informs its readers that five Irish Roman Catholic priests have during the last month renounced the errors of their faith, and been received into the Irish Church in Dublin.

—Pius IX has ordered the manufacture of 500 caskets, which will be presented to the bishops of the Council. These caskets are meant to hold such relics as the bishops may be wont to exhibit in their cathedrals, or to place under the altars consecrated thereby.

—The Roman Catholic Archbishop of California has left his diocese, and is now *en route* for Rome, to attend the Ecumenical Council. He bears a gold snuff-box, filled with gold coin, as a present to the Pontiff.

—The ecclesiastical authorities of Rome have just published a census for the present year. The regular clergy is composed of 2265 persons, thus divided:—Cardinals, 32; bishops, 95; priests and clerks, 1366; and students at the ecclesiastical colleges, 841; the religious communities count 5215 souls, 2959 men and 2256 women; the lay population amounts to 196,198; soldiers in garrison, 10,207; prisoners under sentence, 328; Protestants, 637; and Jews, 2682; making a total of 220,532, or an increase of 5154 over the year 1868.

### LUTHERAN.

—The Lutherans have an English Mission Church in St. Louis. It was organized two years ago. Recently, a meeting house has been created, at a cost of about $15,000. Of this amount, $8570 remains to be paid, and the church is feeble.

—The West Pennsylvania Synod has resolved to raise, during the coming year, $1500 for church extension in the West. This Synod has had fourteen ministerial students on its list of beneficiaries, the past year, at an expense of $2910.

—During the recent session of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of East Pennsylvania, the condition of the Emmaus Institute, at Middletown, Pa., was reported upon. Attached to it there are nearly five hundred acres of good land, a mill property, and about forty-five ground rents, whose income annually is $2000. The entire value of the property is at least $110,000. There are now thirty-three orphans in the Home, but there are accomodations for eighty.

### CONGREGATIONAL.

—The corner-stone of the new divinity school of Yale College was laid September 22.

—Mr. S. H. Frary was ordained pastor of the church at Middletown, Massachusetts, on October 7.

—Rev. Daniel Clark, of Plainfield, Ill., was recently drowned while riding through a bayou of the Du Page river.

—Fourteen candidates for the ministry have entered the Junior Class in the Divinity School of Yale College, besides seven new students to the other classes, making the whole number thirty-seven.

—Mr. Samuel A. Hitchcock, of Brimfield, Mass., who has been already a liberal donor to the Andover Seminary, has made an addition to the endowment of the Hitchcock Professorship of the Hebrew Language by the gift of forty thousand dollars. The object of the donation is to increase the salary of the Hitchcock Professorship, to add to the value of the Hitchcock scholarships, and if any surplus remains, annually to enlarge the general fund of the institution. Mr. Hitchcock has also accompanied this gift by the same amount to Amherst College.

### REFORMED.

—At the last session of the General Synod a hymn-book, prepared by a committee appointed for the purpose, was adopted for general use in the churches.

—The Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, has accepted the call made upon him some time since by the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church, of Newark, N. J.

—The Rev. Francis M. Kip, Jr., for the past two years settled over the Reformed Church at Livingston, has received and accepted a call from the Reformed Church at Fultonville, Montgomery county, Pa.

—The Rev. G. H. Mandeville, pastor of the Reformed Church of Newburg, N. Y., has accepted the urgent and unanimous call of the Reformed Church of Harlem, N. Y., to become their pastor.

—The *Christian Intelligencer* stated some time ago that at least one-fourth of the ministers of the Reformed Dutch Church are without charges, and that at least $60 in the Old School Presbyterian Church are in the same position.

### PRESBYTERIAN.

—Rev. Professor Barrows, of Middletown, will temporarily fill a professorship in the Theological Department of the New York Union Seminary.

—The Presbyterian Church South has 11 Synods, 54 Presbyteries, 857 ordained ministers, 1460 churches, and 70,961 communicants. Funds contributed last year, for all purposes, $774,400.

—A Presbyterian committee, having settled the difficulties in Danville Theological Seminary, Ky., and secured the resignation of the three professors, will now take in hand their Seminary of the Northwest, Chicago, and try to settle the quarrel between Cyrus H. McCormick and Professor Lord.

—At the late meeting of the United Presbyterian Synod of New York, the Rev. J. B. Dales, D.D., Professor of Church History and Pastoral Theology in the Theological Seminary at Newburg, N. Y., tendered his resignation of the Professorship. Synod laid his resignation on the table until next year.

—The present term in Lane Seminary has opened very encouragingly. Thirty-four students are already on the ground, and two others will shortly arrive, making the whole number at least thirty-six. Of these twenty-two are new students, two in the Senior, five in the Middle, and fifteen in the Junior class.

—The former church edifice near Gaines' Mill, Va., was destroyed by fire during the war. By great exertion, especially on the part of Dr. Gaines, a new building has been erected, in which the congregation have worshipped for some time. It is very gratifying to hear that the blessing of God is descending richly upon that people, and that quite a goodly number have professed faith in Christ as their Saviour, while many others are inquiring their way to the Cross.

—Rev. Dr. Wisner, of Lockport, has in his church what he calls the Children's Sabbath. That is, on the morning of the Sabbath after the communion, he preaches upon infant baptism, the duties of parents to their baptized children, the promises to those who fulfil those duties, and similar topics. At this time also children are presented for baptism. The second Sabbath of this month twenty-three were brought forward at one time. On the previous Children's Sabbath nineteen were so presented, making forty-two. Most of them are the children of the converts of the recent marvellous revival in his church.

### EPISCOPAL.

—Preliminary steps have been taken to reorganize the disestablished Church of Ireland. The United Provincial Synods have met and have decided in favor of a common representation of bishops, clergy, and laity in the new Church.

—It is the custom now for many among the congregation of Trinity Church, in New York city, to bow to the chancel when entering the church, and to cross themselves when they rise from their knees in their pews, just as the Papists do.—*Presbyterian.*

—Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, son of the philanthropist, known as "Slippery Sam," and an extreme High Churchman, suspected of coquetting with Rome, has been transferred from the bishopric of Oxford to that of Winchester.—*Independent.*

—It is stated that sometimes persons are elected vestrymen in the Episcopal Church who are not religious in the strictest sense of that word. But the Diocese of Tennessee not only requires all vestrymen to be members of the church, but all those who vote for vestrymen also.—*Presbyterian.*

—The letter of Dr. Tyng on the subject of prayer-book revision has brought out more distinctly the project for a division in the Episcopal Church. The *Christian Witness* (Episcopal), of Boston, approves the letter, and speaks cautiously on the subject of division, though not clearly against it.

—The Episcopalians hold regular preaching services in a large hall in Salt Lake City, and have a fine school with one hundred scholars, some of them the children of Mormons. They do not feel that their lives are in danger, and have lately purchased, with aid from the East, a beautiful residence and a large lot of land for $11,000.

—Bishop Williams, of the Episcopal diocese of Connecticut, sets a good example in asking a leading Episcopal paper to omit from its diocesan news all compliments to himself or his services. "If they are deserved," he says, "they are needless. If they are not deserved, they are so many falsehoods. In either case they are out of place."

## NEW-YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, Oct 16, 1869.

### The Marriage Season.

Whatever may be said of tuft-hunters, it is nevertheless true that so many marriages in high life have not taken place for many a season as have been celebrated this. The notorious Mr. Brown, of Grace Church, has had his hands (and mouth) full, for he is a champion eatist, and never undertakes a wedding which does not promise a first-class feed. The wedding-bells have been tinkling all summer long, and the peals are none the less pertinacious now that autumn is over. On Thursday evening, for instance, a wedding was celebrated in the South Reformed Church of this city, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street. It was that of Dr. Longstreet and Mrs. Gildersleeve, who, I see, are spoken of as a "young" couple. The lady is much nearer forty than ladies like to be, and the gentleman is just enough her junior to hold gracefully the position of husband. Quite a large sprinkling of newspaper people were there, and their attires were gorgeous in the extreme. Mr. Greeley, for the first time in a long and gloveless career, appeared in white kids, the fingers of which were almost as much too long for him as his pantaloons were too short. He spent a great portion of the evening in examining this article of his apparel, and having arrived at the conviction that it was all there, beamed in a moony manner. While doing so he lost his pocket-handkerchief, which had a pink border around it, and was immediately grabbed for by half a dozen young ladies. By them it was immediately torn in many pieces, each of which was taken home to be washed, which it badly needed. Another member of the press wore one of the latest fashions in shirts, an extremely low-necked arrangement, which all but displayed his captivating collar-bones, and was elaborately embroidered with pink silk and lace. A third journalist, who shall likewise be nameless, indulged in saucy and cynical remarks, and in taking a lady, whom he had never met before, into breakfast, informed her that he hated women and couldn't tolerate strangers!

### Decline of Wallack's.

The "decline-and-fall-off" Wallack's Theatre is the subject of commentary of some of its oldest patrons. Neither the audiences nor the actors are what they used to be, and he who has frequented the house during the last five or six years cannot have failed to notice the gradual declension of the style wherewith new pieces are produced. Many of the old members have died, and in the brightest modern moments the sexagenarian playgoer *before* the footlights sees the ghosts of familiar faces behind them. At the commencement of every season good and valued names are silently omitted from the list of announcements, and those substituted hardly counterbalance those left out. Here, too, the character of the audience has degenerated. It is excessively mixed, and mixed audiences, like mixed drinks, produce a great deal of inharmony. The whistling of the gods is almost as loud sometimes as that heard at the Bowery. The feeling is gaining ground that the bright little Fifth Avenue Theatre, with Mr. Daly at its head, is the place, after all, at which to witness good acting and exquisite scenery. It is very small, to be sure, but a small theatre packed is better than a large one empty. The Fifth Avenue did not commence its autumnal career under a particularly bright star, but it has continued it under a remunerative one, Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

Niblo's is a theatre, too, which has run down in tone, and the forthcoming engagement of Miss Western will not help to elevate it. If one wishes to be satisfied of the character of the audience, he has only to listen to the criticisms of those around him. New York audiences do not know how to criticise. The bright colors and the dazzling lights please them, but the obscure and delicate little touches go for naught. It is a thankless service to be a theatrical critic here, for besides being hampered by the prejudices of the managing editor, and the fears of the cashier, you have not the satisfaction of feeling that the public appreciates the culture which you have attained.

### Naughty Eleanor Kirke.

Mrs. Eleanor Kirke is a woman who has a will of her own, and would like to mould those of other people. She can make a sharp little speech and polish off her enemies with neat smacks of sarcasm and buffets of badinage. She has recently been elected President of the Woman's Suffrage Association, but, to the horror and dismay of all the other members, has declined accepting the honor. She is evidently one of those who believe that the baby is more important than the ballot. At any rate, she has drawn off from the Association; and since she can no longer hope to cast votes from it, has taken to casting stones at it. In her parting address she spoke bitterly of the Association's not having answered the expectations of its friends, and owned that she, for one, was thoroughly discouraged. The Roman and romantic Miss Anthony—for she certainly has in her composition a romantic clinging to a cause, once espoused—vainly adjured her to reconsider her decision. Elinor's reconsiderations had all been attended to, and her fatal decision was irreversible. Theatrically speaking, the green curtain went down upon her to slow music, and East Twenty-third street will know her no more.

### "How She Loved Him."

"She? Who?"

Why the heroine of the sad little romance I am going to relate.

One day not very long ago a handsome English widow, residing on Brooklyn Heights, advertised for a housekeeper. Upon the afternoon of the day upon which the advertisement appeared, a lady of about twenty-five, perfectly well-dressed, charming in manner, and very lovely looking, but not beautiful in face, presented herself at the door of Mrs. B——, was shown into the parlor, and explained that she had called in answer to the "ad." She stated that she could sing and play, and, indeed, gave Mrs. B—— indisputable evidence that her claims to those accomplishments were no idle boast. As a reference she gave her brother's name—that of a well-known merchant in this city. Mrs. B——, who is far too credulous a woman to run a boarding-house, which she professes to, was so pleased with the visitor's gifts and graces that she engaged her at once, without taking the trouble to consult the reference, and Miss Helen Y——, as she called herself, was duly installed housekeeper and companion. A week elapsed, when one morning, when the young lady was out (marketing or shopping, let us charitably hope), a gentleman called, a stranger, and desired an interview with the lady of the house. It was accorded, when the following conversation took place:—

"You have an inmate of this house, named Miss Y——?"

"Yes."

"Did she offer any reference?"

"Yes."

"Whom?"

"Her brother, Mr. ——."

"Might I inquire whether you took the trouble to call upon him and make inquiry?"

Confusion plainly visible on Mrs. B——'s face as she answers—

"I did not. Miss Y——'s appearance was so much in her favor that I took her on that recommendation alone."

At this point there is the sound of a deadlatch key in the front door, and in another moment Miss Y——, beaming and happy, entered the parlor. At sight of the stranger she turns white, exclaims, "My God! Charles—*you* here?" and falls fainting.

Then all the story comes out. Miss Y—— is a married woman, wife of the stranger who has called upon Mrs. ——. Six months ago, without a day's premonition, without cause, she leaves him, leaves her little children, and her happy, innocent home. She is traced to a low tavern, kept by a man who had been in her husband's employ, and who by the merest chance had once called at his house on business while he was out, and had happened to see the wretched, but then innocent, woman, in a morning *negligé*. By what means the guilty intimacy had prospered could not be discovered; but nothing could induce her to return to her husband. He still continued to support her on condition that she would leave her paramour and live in decency in a suite of rooms provided by herself. This she had done, until espying Mrs. B——'s advertisement, she found herself unable to resist the temptation of going once more into society, and beckoning more men on to their ruin. The reference to her brother had been mere desperation. Had Mrs. B—— gone there, she never would have laid eyes upon Miss Y—— again. As it is, the unrepentant Magdalen was sent back to her rooms in a coach, by her injured and weeping husband, and Mrs. B—— tells the story of her own disappointment and credulity with the romantic air of one who has had an "experience." ALI BABA.


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LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

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## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of MARGARETTA SERGEANT, deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—On TUESDAY, October 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1.—Three-story brick Store and Dwelling, Eleventh street, south of Filbert street. All that brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Eleventh street, 16 feet south of Filbert street, containing in front on Eleventh street 16 feet, and in depth 62 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, which runs northward into Filbert street.

No. 2.—Ground-rent, $150 a year. All that yearly ground-rent of $150, lawful silver money, issuing on the first day of February and August, without deduction for taxes, and payable by "The Second Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, in the County of Philadelphia, District of Spring Garden," out of a lot of ground situate on the west side of Twenty-second street, 36 feet north of Wood street; containing in front on Twenty-second street 16 feet 7½ inches, and extending in depth 100 feet. Secured by a stone rough-cast church.

No. 3.—Ground-rent, $160 a year. All that yearly ground-rent of $160, lawful silver money, issuing on the first day of April and October, without deduction for taxes, and payable by Edwin Ral cypder, out of a lot of ground situate on the southeast corner of Callowhill and Nixon streets; containing in front on Callowhill street 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth on Nixon street 104 feet 7½ inches to a 20-feet wide court. Secured by a four-story brick store and dwelling.

No. 4.—Ground rent, $96 a year. All that yearly ground rent of $96, lawful silver money, issuing on the first day of June and December, without deduction of taxes, etc., and payable by Thomas Stewart, and for all that lot of ground, situate on the north side of Federal street, 20 feet west of Eleventh street, Twenty-sixth Ward; containing in front on Federal street 16 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet. Secured by a three-story brick building.

No. 5.—Ground rent, $72 25-100 a year. All that yearly ground rent of $72 25-100, lawful money, issuing on the first day of March and September, without deduction for taxes, and payable by William Moore, out of all that lot of ground, situate on the south side of Callowhill street, 70 feet 8 inches east of Twenty-third street; containing in front on Callowhill street 17 feet, and extending in depth 104 feet 7½ inches to a twenty feet wide court. Secured by a three story brick store and dwelling.

No. 6.—Ground rent, $84 a year. All that yearly ground rent of $84, lawful money, issuing on the first day of January and July, without deduction for taxes, payable by James Smith, out of all that lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the south side of Callowhill street, 140 feet 8 inches east of Twenty-third street; containing in front on Callowhill street 20 feet, and extending in depth 104 feet 7½ inches to a 20 feet wide court. Secured by a three-story brick store and dwelling.

No. 7.—Ground rent, $76 50 a year. All that yearly ground rent of $76 50, lawful money, issuing on the first day of January and July, without deduction for taxes, payable by Benjamin F. Kerns, out of all that lot of ground situate on the south side of Callowhill street, 122 feet 8 inches east of Twenty-third street; containing in front on Callowhill street 18 feet, and extending in depth 104 feet 7½ inches to a 20 feet wide court. Secured by a three-story brick store and dwelling.

No. 8.—Ground-rent, $72 a year. All that yearly ground-rent of $72, lawful money, issuing on the first of January and July, without deduction for taxes, payable by Benjamin F. Kerns, out of all that lot of ground situate on the south side of Callowhill street, 160 feet 8 inches east of Twenty-third street, formerly called Nixon street; containing in front on Callowhill street 19 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 104 feet 7½ inches, to a 20 feet wide court; thence westward along the 20 feet wide court 18 feet, more or less; thence northward 35 feet; thence westward about 6 feet to the head of a 21 inches wide alley, and thence northward 69 feet 7½ inches to Callowhill street, the place of beginning. Secured by a three-story brick store and dwelling.

By order of E. Spencer Miller, Executor.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 9 18 O2 9 16 Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Handsome Country Seat of 4⅝ acres, Deptford township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, about 2½ miles from Woodbury. On Tuesday, October 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that country seat of 4⅝ acres, situate in Deptford township, 2½ miles from Woodbury, on the West Jersey Railroad, ten miles from Philadelphia, and on the Thoroughfare and Red Bank turnpike. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling, with stone foundation, two stories high, observatory on top, tin roof; contains parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and back kitchen on the first floor; five bed rooms on the second floor; cellars about 35 by 36 feet; balcony front and back; handsomely papered, marble mantels, range, etc. Frame stable and carriage house; also a four-roomed tenant house; lawn in front of house; strawberry beds on each side of the house, also other fruit; two good springs, pump in the wash-house, garden soil adapted for trucking, good cellar laid in cement. Terms cash. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 9 23 25 O 2 16 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' SALE—ESTATE OF Patrick M. Donahoe, deceased—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Business Stand. Three-story brick tavern and dwelling No. 454 St. John street, between Willow and Noble streets. On Tuesday, October 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of St. John street, between Willow and Noble streets, No. 454; containing in front on St. John street 16 feet, and extending in depth on the north line 101 feet 3 inches, more or less, and on the south line 102 feet 3 inches, more or less, to a 20 feet wide alley. It is occupied as a lager beer saloon and restaurant. It is subject to a lease for four years, dated December 14, 1867. Rent, $800.

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## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1869.

Proposals are invited from responsible parties until 12 M., MONDAY, Oct. 25, 1869, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY, and RYE STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality) required at this depot during the year commencing Nov. 1, 1869. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Va., about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton.

Bidders will state the price of Oats and Corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of Hay and Straw per ton.

The quantity required each month is estimated at four hundred and ninety-five bushels of Corn, two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight bushels of Oats, sixty-four tons of Hay, and sixteen tons of Straw.

This is not given, however, as binding the United States to receive just that quantity, but simply as the nearest practicable approximation of what may be required each month.

The United States reserves the right to increase the above quantity, by one-fourth, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving thirty days' notice.

The contractor will be required to keep at least one month's supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with the above requirements.

A bond in the sum of *twenty thousand* ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Deliveries to commence immediately after award of contract.

Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.,
10 11 6t and Depot Quartermaster.


FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.—COMSTOCK'S PATENT REVOLVING FLUE RADIATOR

Should be in use on every Heater and Stove. It increases the heat fifty per cent. and saves nearly one-half of the coal, and will also heat a room above in place of a stove. CALL AND SEE THEM at the manufactory of

m O. J. DOUGHERTY, No. 120 N. NINTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 126 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 23§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. RYERMAN, 25§ 103 CHURCH Street (Old Stores)


## AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 1334 Arch street.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, AXMINSTER, VELVET, AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

October 18, at 10 o'clock, No. 1334 Arch street, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture, comprising elegant walnut parlor suit, satin coverings, elegant etagere, centre and bouquet tables, clocks, handsome ornaments, elegant walnut hall furniture, oak library furniture, superior oak dining-room furniture, fine china, glass and plated ware; elegant walnut chamber suits, wardrobes, mirror doors, fine hair and spring mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, elegant Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, etc. Also, refrigerator, kitchen utensils, etc. Also, handsome parlor fire-proof, made by Farrel & Herring.

The furniture was made to order, is of first quality, and in use but a short time.

Catalogues now ready. 10 14 3t

Sale at No. 2028 Wallace street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, HAIR MATTRESSES, BOOKCASE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

October 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2028 Wallace street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture, covered with hair cloth, walnut chamber furniture, superior walnut bookcase, lounge and extension table, walnut sideboard, China and glassware, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, engravings, fine Brussels carpets, refrigerator, kitchen utensils, stoves, etc.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 10 15 3t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange:—

WALNUT, No. 1206—Valuable Brick Residence.

DELAWARE COUNTY, Pa.—County Seat, Mansion, 37 acres.

ELEVENTH, south of Filbert—Genteel Dwelling.

GROUND RENTS—$150, $160, $68, $72 25, $84, $76 50, $72, and $45.

MARKET, Nos. 1742 and 1744—Valuable Store.

WALNUT, No. 1206—Valuable Brick Residence.

LYNDALL—Stable and Coach-house.

SPRUCE, west of Thirty-ninth—Valuable Lot.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY, N. J.—Country Seat, 4⅛ acres.

ST. JOHN, No. 464—Tavern and Dwelling.

NINTH (North), No. 226—Valuable Residence.

ARCH, No. 1021—Valuable Residence.

TWENTY-SIXTH, North Penn Village—Large Lot.

BROAD and BUTTONWOOD, N. E. Corner—Valuable Lot and Buildings.

BRANDYWINE, No. 1315—Genteel Dwelling.

SOUTH PENN SQUARE, No. 1412—Modern Residence.

TWENTY-FOURTH (North), No. 775—Modern Dwelling.

TWELFTH (North), No. 1030—Modern Residence.

SUMMER, No. 2122—Store and Dwelling.

THOMPSON, No. 1527—Modern Residence.

SPRING GARDEN, No. 2103—Modern Residence.

CHERRY, No. 1125 and 1127—Valuable Livery Stable.

CHESNUT HILL—Three desirable Tracts.

THIRD (South), No. 215—2 Valuable Buildings.

SIXTH (North), No. 826—Modern Residence.

THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET, southwest corner—Tavern and Dwelling.

LOMBARD, No. 1236—Genteel Dwelling.

TENTH (North), No. 248—Modern Dwelling.

17 shares Second and Third Streets Pass. Railway Co.

60 shares Steam Generator Company in Pennsylvania.

6 shares Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

100 shares Catasauqua Manufacturing Company.

$200 United States 5-20 Bond, 1865.

5 shares American Life Insurance Company.

41 shares Southern Transportation Company.

5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.

200 shares Buck Mountain Coal Company.

100 shares Central Transportation Company.

5 shares National Exchange Bank.

100 shares American Buttonhole Machine Co.

40 shares National Bank of the Republic.

21 shares Tenth and Eleventh Streets Pass. Railway Co.

23 shares Second and Third Streets Pass. Railway Co.

50 shares Empire Transpt. Co.

100 shares Germantown (4th and 8th) Pass. Railway Co.

Catalogues now ready. 10 15 3t

Peremptory Sale at the Fairmount Iron Works.

VALUABLE ROLLING-MILL MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINES, ROLLS, BOILERS, FURNACES, ANGLE AND TEE IRON, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

October 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Fairmount Iron Works, Coates street wharf, river Schuylkill, will

### Royal Insurance Company.

At end of current year, the Royal Insurance Company will complete its first quarter century. The annual report for its twenty-fourth year, in connection with other public statements (the Royal believes in publicity), shows how the results and experience of the past have worked to promote the growth and position of the company. As regularly as the years go on the Royal makes stronger its foundations. In the fire department, the reserve fund was strengthened by the addition of $61,330 out of the net fire earnings of 1868, after payment of dividend, and $33,285 were added to the profit and loss account of this department. At end of 1868, the total of reserve fund and profit and loss account was $842,745; of this sum, $142,415 was the contribution of 1868, accumulation from interest included.

To the accumulated fund of the life department $734,725 was added by the business of 1868, making the total of the life fund at end of year $5,611,375.

The ratio of fire loss to premium last year was a fraction less than 63 per cent. As compared with 1867, the annual fire premium was increased $75,145, while the increase of loss was but $38,880.

Mr. J. H. McLaren, the present manager, walks ably in the path followed by the sagacious Percy M. Dove. The new elements of fire hazard receive from the management that careful and searching investigation which the alarming importance of the subject calls for. Throughout the civilized world the fire hazard is on the increase, under the operation of inevitable laws. This fact is appreciated by the Royal, which acts in the spirit of a just preparation for the emergency. Inquiry as to the fate of the risks declined in 1868 showed that the loss on them alone, had they been accepted, would have been equal to one-sixth of the aggregate loss sustained by the company.

The Philadelphia Branch of the Royal, under the management of George Wood, Esq., was never more conspicuous in American insurance affairs than at present. Its important relations to Philadelphia manufacturing interests, as evinced in the great fire crisis through which the city is now passing, seems to us to call for especial comment. This great agency was organized in Philadelphia in April, 1852, and up to September 1, 1869, it paid losses to the amount of $1,473,988, including claims resulting from the destruction of the Patterson warehouse. The experience of the Royal's agency gives the following result:—

*April* 27, 1852, *to December* 31, 1868.

| | *Aggregate Insurances.* | *Aggrate Losses.* |
|---|---|---|
| Non-hazardous risks | $149,450,117 | $338,028·77 |
| Hazardous risks | 72,198,742 | 912,151·23 |
| | $221,648,859 | $1,250,180·00 |

The whole insurances for the nearly seventeen years were written at an average premium for the period of 1·06 per cent. Average rate of premium on the several classes of risks for the whole period, as follows:—

| *Classes of Risks.* | *Average Rate of Premium.* |
|---|---|
| Dwellings, churches and contents | ·51 |
| Merchandise and warehouses | ·55 |
| Breweries | 1·16 |
| Lumber yards and ships on stocks | 1·21 |
| Printing offices and book binderies | 1·31 |
| Soap, candle, and japan works | 1·61 |
| Petroleum and products | 1·72 |
| Stables, barns and contents | 1·78 |
| Machine shops and foundries | 1·78 |
| Miscellaneous hazardous risks | 1·78 |
| Flour and drug mills | 1·83 |
| Chemical works | 2·02 |
| Paper mills and print works | 2·14 |
| Distilleries and sugar refineries | 2·20 |
| Cotton and woollen factories | 2·38 |
| Collieries | 2·68 |
| Wood workers, saw mills, etc | 3·72 |

These figures are part of the data embraced in the office registry. This agency's experience, in all its diversities, so intelligently recorded, affords an excellent index to the insurable character of Philadelphia specials. Its tests have suggested some modifications on the fore-cited grouping of risks for future practice. The Royal holds the key of the situation. It is as strong in the knowledge under which it acts as in its resources, and as a security is of great, we might almost say vital, moment to the industrial enterprises of the city.—*From the October number of the American Exchange and Review.*

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Germantown Almshouse.—An admirable site has been selected for the new almshouse to be erected in Germantown, upon the high ground between Rittenhouse street and Chelten avenue, near Wayne street. The building is quite plain in appearance, of stone rough-cast, having two stories, a basement, and a Mansard roof. The plan embraces a central building, 41 feet 2 inches wide by 54 feet 2 inches deep, and two symmetrical wings, each having a front of 31 feet and a depth of 34 feet 2 inches The extreme dimensions of the building will be 103 feet 2 inches in length and 54 feet 2 inches in depth. A broad hall runs through the centre of the building, which contains on the first floor two rooms for the use of the steward, the manager's room and the kitchen. A broad stairway leads to the second floor, where are also two rooms for the use of the steward, and two others for use as infirmaries and for other purposes. In each wing there are, on the ground floor, a dining room and a sitting room, and on the second floor three bed rooms, or sick rooms, to accommodate about twelve inmates of either sex, and a bath room, containing tub, basins and closet. The dormitories are on the attic floor and are arranged as follows: The central room is divided by a single partition, in which, however, there is a door to allow of egress in case of accident, into two large rooms, one for each sex, and each of these connect with the two rooms into which the upper floor of each wing is divided. There is a staircase in each wing, extending from the ground floor to the attic, so that the wings are entirely distinct, although each is easily accessible from the centre. The basement is occupied as cellars, with the exception of a laundry in one wing, a bath room and two cells. The building is to be ventilated throughout by special flues, in addition to transoms over all the doors, and double hung sash, and the fires are also to be prepared for heating, although it is not certain that the means at the disposal of the commissioners will allow of the introduction of a proper heating apparatus at once. The main stories are eleven feet in the clear, and the attic has a height of thirteen feet in the centre, and ten to eleven in the wings.

Alleged Shoplifters.—This morning, about 7 o'clock, a man walked into the importing house of Price, Parrish & Co., No. 312 Chesnut street, and, after looking around, went out and in a few moments returned with a companion. One of them then again entered the place and commenced handling the good in packages, and in several instances tore the wrappers. A colored porter, who was watching these operations, stepped out from his hiding place and confronted the men, who were considerably surprised. They wanted to see Mr. Smith, but no such individual being about the place, the porter called the book-keeper, and while the latter kept them in conversation, the former stepped out and secured Detective Moore, who hurried to the store and arrested the men, who gave the names of Charles Merrill and John Smith. They had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, who held them in $1000 bail for trial.

The Mint Examination.—Dr. Linderman, of this city, who arrived here several weeks since from his thorough inspection of the branch mints and United States Assistant Treasurer's Office in California, has left for Washington to deliver his official report. The document as laid before Secretary Boutwell covers five hundred pages of legal cap, presents a large mass of detail upon the condition and discipline of those departments, and it is understood represents them as in quite a satisfactory condition.

Young Railroad Thieves.—Yesterday afternoon Robert Fisher and Tom Mealey, aged 17 and 16 years respectively, went into the depot of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, in West Philadelphia, and picked up several car-wheel boxes, with which they decamped. They were followed to Twenty-first and Arch streets, where they were taken into custody and the boxes recovered. Alderman Jones committed them for trial.

Fire.—This morning, about half-past 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the four-storied brick building No. 237 N. Front street. The place was occupied by the firm of Boothroyd & Coates as a rag and cotton waste establishment. Some girls employed by the firm were in the third story, and had a fire burning there in the stove. By some unexplained means the inflammable cotton waste around caught the flames, and in a brief while the entire room was in a blaze. The girls made their escape and gave the alarm. The greater portion of the stock in the place was hurriedly removed, and not too soon, for the fire ran rapidly to the fourth story and the roof, consuming all above the second floor. The remainder of the building was flooded with water.

The adjoining building to the south, No. 235, was occupied as a dwelling by Hugh Makin. His furniture was removed. The place was damaged slightly both by fire and water.

No. 239, the liquor store of A. G. Parker, was also drenched, but not touched by the fire. His stock was not much injured.

The Insurance Patrol was instrumental in saving much of the goods rescued.

Local Odds and Ends.—After the rain, the sunshine. To-day is bright and cheery, yesterday was the reverse.

—On Tuesday next the Order of Cadets of Temperance makes a street parade.

—To-morrow evening a meeting in behalf of the "Home for Little Wanderers" will be held in the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church.

—At the Academy of Music on Monday evening a Reformation Jubilee will be celebrated.

—Every street corner exhibits a charcoal fire and pans of roasting chesnuts.

—It is said that Mr. John Forsythe, the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Thirteenth district, will receive the certificate.

Crushed Between Two Cars.—James McFadden, aged 13 years, this morning, while playing on a coal train on Pennsylvania avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, fell between two of the cars and was crushed to death. The lad was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 2321 Hamilton street, where Coroner Daniels was notified to hold an inquest.

A Belligerent.—William Foster yesterday appeared on Callowhill street flourishing a revolver, and used threatening language. Policeman Sharpley, of the Seventh district, arrested him and Alderman Toland bound him over to appear at court.

Come to the 4 o'clock Union Prayer Meeting at the corner of Eighteenth and Arch streets, on Monday afternoon, 18th. Subject for prayer, "The Holy Spirit."

## CITY ITEMS.

Our Prices for Men's, Youths', and Boys' *Fall Clothing guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed all purchasers in every respect, or the sale cancelled and the money refunded.*

Style, Fit, and Workmanship *of our Ready-made Garments superior to any stock of Ready-made Goods in Philadelphia.*

Also, choice assortment *of Goods in the Piece, to be made up to order in the best and finest manner. Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Streets, { Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, 518 Market St., Philadelphia, and 608 Broadway, New York.

Ladies, Look!

Dollar Vest, Nicely Bound.
Dollar Vest, Fine Fabric.
Dollar Vest, Full Fashion.

The vest and other grades of ladies', children's, and men's wears, which Mr. Finn is offering at attractive prices, are meeting with large sales. Look at the goods before buying.

John M. Finn,
Southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets.

75-cent Ladies' Vest.

75-cent Ladies' Vest.

Attention is called to the 75-cent Ladies' Vest, best offered for the money.

The following Mr. Finn also presents at remarkably low prices:—

Children's Vests, 46c. and up.
Ladies' Vests, full fashion, $1.
Ladies' Vests, regular, fine, $2.
Gents' Shirts, good, $1.
Gents' Drawers, fine, $1.
Ladies' Corsets, 75c., 85c., $1·50, $2, and $2·50.
Stockings at truly the lowest prices.
Mr. Finn is selling good goods at desirable prices. It is economy to patronize him.

John M. Finn,
Southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets.

The 10-cent Zephyr.

The 10-cent Zephyr.

This Zephyr, which Mr. Finn offers at the low price of 10 cents per ounce, is beautifully colored, and surpasses all domestic zephyrs in quality. Ladies preparing for fairs, or wishing to, economize, will do well by looking at this article.

John M. Finn,
Southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets,
Philadelphia.

Opening of a New and Extensive Dry Goods Establishment.—Messrs. Trask & Whiting will open on Monday next the very extensive establishment Nos. 39 and 41 N. Eighth street, with one of the largest, most varied, and attractive stocks of dry goods, silks, embroideries, hosiery, and fancy goods in the city. The stock being all fresh and new, the inducements for purchasers to examine it are very great, while the prices at which the splendid assortment of goods will be sold will be found to meet the fullest wishes of buyers. Those of our readers who desire to deal in a first-class, reliable establishment will find Messrs. Trask & Whiting's large and imposing store the place admirably suited to meet their wishes.

A Juicy Morsel.—We have received, through Turner Brothers & Co., No. 808 Chesnut street, several boxes of a choice variety of grapes from Mr. J. Knox, Pittsburg. This delicate fruit came to hand by no means the worse for four hundred miles of railroad jolting, and if it be as appetizing to the taste as it is to the eye, even reportorial adjectives must fail to do it justice. The delicate consideration of our friends is keenly appreciated, and should any others desire to go and do likewise, the *sanctum sanctorum* is open for everything from unwhittled walnut desks down to—ahem!—our friends shall not have their generosity of heart stinted by any limitation on our part.

A New Map of Philadelphia.—A carefully prepared map of the entire city of Philadelphia has just been published by Mr. Thomas Frear. It is compiled from the latest official surveys of the City Department, and its execution is all that could be desired artistically. Fairmount Park, with all its recent extensions, West Philadelphia, the Schuylkill above Manayunk, and other points of interest, are all properly noted. Marginal notes are attached descriptive of the fire districts, wards, squares, schoolhouses, cemeteries, and other matters of interest. The retail price of the map is two dollars.


Wedding and Visiting Cards
Engraved in the latest style.
Four quires of French paper, and four packs of envelopes, to match, in a neat Double Box, stamped, only $1·00.
JOHN LINERD,
8 17 wsm4 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

BANK REPORTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, 1869.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $2,621,315·18 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | 700,000·00 |
| Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages | 101,977·00 |
| Due from other banks | 328,038·12 |
| Cash Items | 105,404·26 |
| Clearing-house Exchanges | 721,692·24 |
| Bills of other banks | 24,613·00 |
| Specie | 20,432·00 |
| Legal-tender notes | 304,078·62 |
| U. S. 3 per cent. certificates | 400,000·00 |
| | $5,337,541·21 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock | $1,000,000·00 |
| Surplus fund | 400,000·00 |
| Discounts and interest, profit and loss less expenses and taxes | 191,727·00 |
| Circulation | 696,420·00 |
| Individual deposits | 2,649,178·19 |
| Due to other banks | 455,026·75 |
| Unpaid dividends | 45,189·27 |
| | $5,337,541·21 |

W. L. SCHAFFER,
1t Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*

DR. E. H. CHAPIN WILL LECTURE at CONCERT HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, October 19, at 8 o'clock.
Subject:—"Building and Being."
Tickets to all parts of the building Fifty Cents, to be obtained at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street; also at the door on the evening of the lecture. 10 16 3t*

In the interest of law and order, those persons who witnessed the brutal treatment of Mr. Corbit by police officers, on Thursday last, and can identify said police officers, are requested to address W. F. C., Box No. 2075 Post Office. 1t

Jet goods. Newest styles, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 sw 5

DRY GOODS.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
(LATE HAMRICK & COLE),
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
OFFER FOR SALE
Lyons Velvets,
Lyons Silks,
Irish Poplins,
Satin de Chines,
Black Alpacas,
Black Silks,
The cheapest ever offered.
General Dry Goods,
All at Low Prices.
C. H. HAMRICK & CO.
No. 45 N. Eighth Street.
10 16 stu2t

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

We are determined to reduce our stock of these Quilts; we have therefore marked the prices for a few days at less than the wholesale price.
Good Marseilles Quilts, $2 each.
Good Marseilles Quilts, $3 each.
Excellent Marseilles Quilts, $4 each.
Fine Marseilles Quilts, $5 each.
Very fine, $6, $8, and $10 each.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
No. 1017 MARKET STREET.

MUSLINS AND FLANNELS.

Largest stock in Philadelphia, at lowest prices.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
No. 1017 MARKET STREET.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS.

BARGAINS in these Goods at
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL'S,
No. 1017 MARKET STREET.

DAMAGED BLANKETS.

We will open this morning, direct from the mill, a few lots of Blankets that are damaged by being slightly stained, which we will sell at $3·50 per pair, $4 per pair, and $5 per pair. This is a considerable reduction from the usual price, and they are not injured for wear in the least.
Also, perfect Blankets of every kind made, to which the attention of families and storekeepers who buy for cash is particularly invited.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
No. 1017 MARKET STREET.

BLANKETS.

We receive our Blankets direct from the manufacturer, and can sell any Blanket, wholesale or retail, at the right price. Storekeepers will find they can supply themselves of us cheaper than elsewhere. We have every make made.
White Blankets, $2 per pair.
White Bed Blankets, $2·50 per pair.
Good size Blankets, $3·25 per pair.
Large Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Very fine Blankets at $8 per pair; been retailing at $12.
Cradle Blankets, Crib Blankets, Gray Blankets, etc. etc.
Also, German Woollen Quilts, in all styles, at reduced prices. 10 16 stuth3t
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
No. 1017 MARKET STREET.

JOHN BURNS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS
AND IMPORTER OF HOSIERY.
Nos. 245 and 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH ST.,
ABOVE SPRUCE.
BLANKETS! FLANNELS! WATER-PROOFS!
All-wool 11-4 Blankets, $5·50, $6·50, $7·50.
Dark Waterrproof for Cloaks, 80c., $1, $1·12 to $1·75.!!
Gold-mixed, striped and plaid Waterproof for Suits.
Yard wide Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, 45c. up.
Welsh, Medicated, Opera, Red, Grey Flannels.
Best makes English and American Canton Flannels, 12½c. up.
NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC, FRENCH MUSLINS.
Soft-finish Cambric, from 12½ to 70c.
Nainsook, 25, 28, 31, 37, 40, 50c. to 70c.
Tucked and Plaid Nainsook, Tarletans.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hdkfs., 12½c. up.
Hamburg Edging and Insertings.
BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 62½, 75c. TO $3.
Hand-loom Table Linen, 45, 50, 62, 70c. to $1·12½.
All-Linen Towels, 12½c.; size, 20 by 30 inches.
Damask Napkins, best in city, for $1·75.
Pillow and Sheeting Linens; decided bargains.
Shirt Bosoms, made from Richardson's linen by one of the best makers in the city.
Richardson's celebrated Shirting Linens, 31, 37½c. up.
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' heavy Merino Under Vests, 75c. up.
Children's heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, 37½c. up.
Gents' heavy Merino Underwear, 50, 75, $1 to $3.
Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, 65, 75, 87½c.
Children's fancy and extra English long Hose. 1t

AMERICAN
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
MADE FOR
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 912 CHESNUT STREET,
10 16 3mp* PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

1869.
FALL TRADE.
ATTRACTIV SPECIALTIES
AT THORNLEY'S
POPULAR CORNER,
Eighth and Spring Garden.

We respectfully invite attention to the most superb display of Shawls to be found in this city, and at most reasonable prices.
Long and Square Paisley,
Long and Square Broche,
Long and Square Blanket,
Long and Square Thibet,
Arabs, Bedouins, Mauds, Etc. Etc.
Persons can come direct to our Store from any part of the city by the present system of passes on the cars, and we assure them it will more than repay them. [10 16tf] JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE SEASON.
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Have just opened the largest and most complete assortment of the latest styles of FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS, including a full line of
Genuine Scotch Cheviots,
Mixed Cassimeres,
Plaid Cassimeres,
Mixed Suitings,
In all the standard and popular Foreign and American makes.
For Ladies' Wear
We have some elegant specialties in Astrachans, Velvet Cloths, Velvet Furs, White Velvet Furs, Blue Cloth, Crimson Cloth, Maroon Cloth, White Cloth, and all the FANCY COLORED CLOTHS for Ladies' Sailor Jackets and Walking Sacques.
Velveteens! Velveteens!
In immense variety and all colors.
Waterproofs! Waterproofs!
We have, as usual, the finest qualities and best makes at the lowest prices. 10 14 8mrp

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.

OPENING.
J. G. MAXWELL,
S. E. Corner Chesnut and Eleventh Sts.,
WILL OPEN,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
October 15 and 16,
With the LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES in GILT HEADINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, and every variety of LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.
POINTE GAZE, POINTE APPLIQUE, VALENCIENNES, REAL THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES.
A FULL LINE OF NEW ZEPHYR EMBROIDERIES.
HAT RACKS AND TOWEL RACKS.
RICH SASH AND TIE RIBBONS.
PAPER PATTERNS OF ALL THE NEWEST STYLES. 10 15 2t

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE REOPENED THEIR STORE WITH A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
OF THE LATEST
FALL STYLES.
Orders for the celebrated make of
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
Will be promptly filled, as heretofore.
9 28 tuths4p1m

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*Furniture new and will be included, if wished.*
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FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,
Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp


# FOURTH EDITION

## DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Our Western Mints—Dr. Linderman's Report—Reissue of Currency—Naval Changes—A Horrible Massacre on the Plains—The Case of the Hornet.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**Our Western Mints.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

Washington, Oct. 16.—Dr. Linderman, formerly Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, has arrived in this city from the West, having finished the work of examining the accounts and affairs of the branch mints at Denver and Carson City, and the United States Mint at San Francisco. He has submitted his report, covering over five hundred pages of foolscap, to Secretary Boutwell. It is understood that his report will show the affairs of several of the Mints to be in a most satisfactory condition. This report will disappoint many, as it was generally expected that it would show a startling condition of affairs on the Pacific coast in connection with the coinage.

**New Notes.**

On Monday Treasurer Spinner will put in circulation seventy thousand dollars in twos of the new legal-tender notes, and expects to be able to supply a like amount daily hereafter until the Bank Note Company is ready to furnish notes of every denomination as required.

**The Treasurer's Exhibit.**

The forthcoming report of the United States Treasurer for the last fiscal year will show that on June 30, 1869, the whole amount of currency of all kinds in circulation was $478,039,838·61.

**In Town.**

The President and Cabinet are again in town, and it is expected they will remain now until the meeting of Congress. Several Senators and members are here arranging for their quarters during the winter.

**Naval Orders.**

Commander Bayor N. Westcott is ordered to duty as Light-house Inspector of the Sixth district, on the first of November next, relieving Commander Edward E. Stone, who is placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander Alfred Hopkins is ordered to command the Cyane. Lieutenant G. A. Converse is ordered to duty in the Torpedo Corps. Assistant Surgeon Thomas R. Brown is ordered to duty at the naval rendezvous at Baltimore.

**Orders Revoked.**

The orders of Captain J. H. Spotts for duty in the Twelfth Light-House district have been revoked.

**Detached.**

First Assistant Engineer Joseph H. Bailey is detached from the New York naval rendezvous and ordered to the Nantucket.

**Resigned.**

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Green has resigned.

**Fractional Currency.**

Fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury for the week ending to-day, $1,132,700. The shipments were as follows:—United States Treasurer at St. Louis, $50,000; Philadelphia, Boston, and New Orleans each $50,000; New York, $100,000; Charleston, $25,000; United States Depositary at Chicago, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, $50,000 each; and to national banks, $433,700.

**In Trust.**

The Treasurer holds in trust for national banks as security for circulation, $342,459,950; and for public deposits, $19,273,000.

Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $226,700.

### *THE STATE ELECTIONS.*

**Latest Returns from Pennsylvania.**

John Covode, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, says:—

"All the counties are reported officially but Butler, Potter, and Juniata, and taking these at the figures reported on Thursday, Geary's majority is 4842."

**How the Ohio Legislature Stands.**

The *State Journal* of Columbus, Ohio, says the Republicans have elected 52 members of the Lower House to the Democrats' 49, not counting Hamilton county, and 17 to their opponents' 10 in the Senate, leaving the four members from Hamilton out of the count. In Hamilton county a Fusion or Independent ticket, composed of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans, has been elected. If these gentlemen vote in accordance with their political antecedents, the Republicans will have three majority in the House, and a majority of one in the Senate. The balance of power is held by the Independent Republicans elected on the so-called County Reform ticket in Hamilton county. As Mr. Hassaurek, the leader of the reform movement, is pledged to the support of the Republican State ticket, and to the Republican policy and principles generally, there is reason to think that his friends on this ticket will act with the party with which they have always affiliated. The result in the State may be regarded, upon the whole, as extremely satisfactory, considering the difficulties to be surmounted and the drawbacks that always exist the year subsequent to a Presidential election.

### *FROM THE WEST.*

**The Masons of Missouri.**

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—The annual assemblies of the Masonic Grand Bodies of Missouri concluded their business yesterday. The attendance was unusually large. The affairs of the Order are represented as very prosperous, and the fraternity is increasing in numbers quite rapidly.

**United States Surveying Party Massacred.**

An Omaha despatch says reports have been received there that the Government surveying party under Nelson Buck, numbering twelve men, were massacred about fifty miles south of Fort McPherson. The surveying instruments and tools, and a portion of the camp equipage owned by the party, were found. The reports are credited, but lack full confirmation.

### *FROM THE SOUTH.*

**The Case of the Hornet Postponed.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 16—11·50 A. M.—The indications here are that nothing definite will be done in the Hornet case to-day. It is believed that it will be postponed until Monday, as the counsel for the Cuban Government have telegraphed to Washington for certain important documents to be used in evidence, and have been informed by telegraph from that city that they cannot be furnished before Monday. Hence Mr. Lowry will move a postponement.

**Off for Rome.**

Baltimore, Oct. 16.—The most Rev. M. J. Spaulding, Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the United States; Archbishop Allemain, of Savannah; McGill, of Richmond; Wood, of Philadelphia; Dominic, of Pittsburg; Mullen, of Erie; Gibbons, of North Carolina; Orgorman, Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska, with three priests from Nebraska and a number of Catholic students, have engaged passage and will sail from this port on the 20th inst., *en route* to Rome.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

Frankfort, Oct. 16.—4·30 P. M.—United States 5-20s active and firm at 88@88⅛.

Antwerp, Oct. 16—Petroleum firm at 59¾f.

Paris, Oct. 16.—A despatch from Madrid states that the Republican leaders Salvochea and Paul are in the neighborhood of Malaga, proclaiming a republic.

**Spanish Telegraph Lines Down.**

London, Oct. 16.—A Madrid letter published here to-day states that the railroads and telegraph lines are destroyed a great distance around that city.

Madrid, Oct. 16.—The sessions of the Cortes have been suspended.

**To Resign.**

Paris, Oct. 16.—A rumor is current that owing to the continued illness of Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, he will be compelled to relinquish his office.

**A Strike in Paris.**

Paris, Oct. 16.—The threatened strike of the merchants' clerks in this city has commenced, but has not yet become general. The remains of Charles Augustus Saint Beuve were interred this morning, without any religious ceremonial.

**Volcanic Eruption.**

London, Oct. 16.—Late advices received here from Fernando Po state that the volcano in Cameron range, on the mainland, near that island, was in an active state of eruption.


SCHENCK'S COLUMN.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

"Facts are stubborn things," and it is to facts alone that it is desired to direct the attention of the readers of this article.

Many years of severe and thorough practical trial have demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt the fact that the medicines prepared by me, and known as SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, have proved extraordinarily successful in the cure of diseases of the Pulmonary organs, or what is usually termed CONSUMPTION.

I am fully aware that there are many persons whose prejudices rule them so completely that "proofs strong as Holy Writ" would fail to convince them of the efficacy of my remedies; and that there are others who, under no circumstances, could be prevailed upon to admit their merits, simply because such an admission would prove detrimental to their particular personal interests.

Fortunately for the welfare of mankind, these doubting people form a comparatively small portion of the community at large. They are to be found here and there, but, compared with the great mass of the world's population, their numbers are so small that I dismiss them, and address myself to those who are willing to listen to the dictates of reason, and who are disposed to admit the strong logic of well-established facts.

We are told almost daily that *Consumption*, the scourge of the American people, is incurable; that a man whose lungs are diseased must be given over to die; that he must abandon hope; and that the arrangement of his temporal as well as spiritual affairs should claim his earliest attention. If there were not facts as undeniable as that the sun will shine in a clear heaven at midday to controvert these random and not unfrequently harmful assertions, I should feel unwilling to take up the gage of battle against them; but, fortified with results—*facts*—which neither theory nor mere assertion can overturn, I propose to prove that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED, and that the medicines I prepare—THE MANDRAKE PILLS, SEAWEED TONIC, and PULMONIC SYRUP—will, if used in strict accordance with the directions, in a majority of cases effect that which the faculty pronounces impossible—*they will cure Consumption.*

An ounce of solid fact is worth a pound of theory. Let me, therefore, present the facts connected with my own individual experience. Many years ago I was a confirmed consumptive, and, like thousands of other unfortunates, was given up to die. Eminent physicians pronounced my case a hopeless one, and told me that if I had any preparations to make for the final solemn event, that I had better make them speedily. I believed this just as confidently as did the persons who thus affectionately informed me that my days were numbered and that recovery was impossible. Still, the desire to live lingered in my bosom. I was young, and clung to life with the same tenacity that young men, and old men too, ordinarily do. I did not feel willing to abandon hope as long as a single vestige of it remained. I had full faith in the sad information conveyed to me by my physicians, but still there was a lingering belief that something could be done, though I knew not in what direction to seek for the much-desired relief.

It was at this gloomy and eventful period of my history that I first learned of the roots and herbs from which my remedies for this dreaded disease are now prepared. I procured and used them, and, to the utter amazement of all—physicians, friends, and neighbors—began to improve. My entire system commenced to undergo a complete renovation. Expectoration, which formerly had been difficult and painful, now became comparatively easy. I threw off daily large quantities of offensive yellow matter. At the same time my long-lost appetite returned. I ate freely of such food as was palatable to me, and which was at the same time nutritious and wholesome. Expectoration became less copious and less offensive; exhausting night sweats ceased; the racking and harassing cough abated; the fever broke; the pain departed; flesh planted itself on my sadly-wasted frame, and with flesh came strength and full health. From a mere skeleton I became a stout, strong, robust man, and I have maintained both strength and flesh to this day. I weigh two hundred and thirty-five pounds; I am blest with an appetite vouchsafed to but few men, while my digestive organs are amply equal to all the requirements of a healthful condition of my system.

Now, be it remembered, all these wonderful changes were wrought by the use of the medicines I prepare—MANDRAKE PILLS, SEAWEED TONIC, and PULMONIC SYRUP. A cure seemingly so miraculous naturally created astonishment in the minds of those who knew me. I was literally besieged on all sides. I had visitors daily who besought me to give them the remedies which had wrought the wonderful restoration and had wrested me from the very jaws of death. Letters were received by scores importuning me to impart the secret and inform the writers where the specifics for consumption could be obtained. Others, who were too weak to travel, not satisfied with writing, sent for and consulted me in regard to their cases. To all these applications I responded as I was able.

I had fully regained my health, and gratitude for the happy result prompted me to turn my attention to the science of medicine, with the hope of thereby being able to be of service to my suffering fellow-creatures. I devoted myself closely to my studies, and more especially to that branch of them relating to the terrible disease from which I had suffered so long and so much. I investigated it in all its fearful phases, in order to assure myself that my case was not an exceptional one. The closer my investigations the more satisfactory were my conclusions. I felt convinced that tens of thousands of my fellow-creatures were dying annually from consumption whose cases were not as desperate and apparently hopeless as mine had been, and I argued from this that remedies which had proven so effective with me would prove equally so with others. I prepared my medicines in a pleasant and attractive form, and announced them to the world. The results are well known. Thousands of suffering men, women, and children, who were on their way to the grave, have been cured, and are to-day living evidences of the fact that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED; and I think I may say, without arrogating to myself any more than is justly my due, that I have had as much experience in the treatment of consumption as any other person in the country, and that my success has been wonderfully great.

Let the reader remember that these are not mere fancied statements. They are positive living facts of which I am the living evidence.

There is an old adage which says, "What has been done may be done." I have been completely cured of consumption by the remedies I now offer to the public. Thousands of others have testified to similar happy results from their use, and thousands of others still might be benefitted as I have been could they but be prevailed upon to try the virtue of *The Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic,* and *Pulmonic Syrup.* All that is necessary to convince the most skeptical of their merits is a fair trial.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see me personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose I am personally at my Principal Office, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, corner of Commerce, every Saturday.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the price is five dollars.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.